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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Europe in Transition; Mediation for Steel

Now that Germany and Italy have this week formally rejoined the International Non-Intervention Committee, certain diplomatic disclosures lose much of their alarm.

It appears that the world came closer than it knew to war three weeks ago when Insurgent Spanish planes bombed the German battleship Deutschland.

Everyone felt the tremor and tenseness of the hour. When five German warships retaliated by bombarding the Loyalist Spanish city of Almeria, anything might have happened.

But nothing did, except in the direction of conciliation.

* * *

Now the diplomatic curtain has been drawn aside enough to show how great a victory conciliation actually won. German blood had been spilled. The bomb which ripped into the Deutschland's foc'sle had been released by airmen who were regarded by Germans as in the pay of Moscow.

Retaliation flared in German demands. But how far should the Reich go? Augur, a European writer close to the British Foreign Office, reports that certain Germans, including Reichsführer Hitler himself, were for drastic punishment of Spain. The bombardment of Almeria is called a "pale shadow" of what might have occurred.

Would Britain and France have permitted German invasion of Spain? What would Russia have done? These are questions which happily do not need to be answered. Moderate German opinion prevailed. Seldom has a war threat of comparable magnitude been so quickly extinguished.

* * *

Shifting Diplomacy

Yet even as Germany and Italy accepted the British plan to assure safety of international naval patrol ships, the Italian merchant steamer Madda limped into Gibraltar Thursday. Bombs from two Loyalist Spanish planes were reported to have sprung a leak in her plates, although none of the 30 bombs made a direct hit. Her decks were scored by machine gun bullets.

Meanwhile the entire network of European diplomacy shifts toward as yet unforseeable combinations. Germany and Russia, rather than Spain, form the new focal points of change.

* * *

Germany's position in Europe at present is pivotal in Continental diplomacy. It determines French foreign policy. It can never be left out of British calculations.

The new Russia under its Soviet masters has also come to occupy a dominant place in European diplomacy. Since Communism and Fascism in its various forms are self-constituted enemies, whatever weakens one strengthens the other.

The past week has witnessed a decline in Russia's diplomatic prestige, through the continuance of a widespread political terrorism within Russia. Meanwhile Fascist powers, Germany and Italy, have been proportionably strengthened, especially in view of their return to the London non-intervention committee.

* * *

The Red Terror

Russia has a reputation in European and Asiatic diplomacy for not always living up to expectations. Before the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, Russian prestige was high. Her ignominious defeat by one of the youngest of modern nations—Japan—deflated Tsarist pretensions.

Soviet Russia of late years has made the Russian Bear a name to conjure with. Russian arms and parachute-armies have captured the world's imagination. Joseph Stalin appeared impregnable. His foreign policy courted the good will of the democracies. Russia advocated disarmament and joined the League of Nations.

While Germany was persecuting Jews and pacifists, Soviet Russia largely lived down her reputation for political cruelty. Little was heard about forced labor. Russia had become respectable.

* * *

Then came repeated news of mass executions. Stalin "purged" one Soviet service after another, by the firing squad. Europe looked on with growing uneasiness. Through it all the Red Army appeared above reproach. And it is the army which does most to determine Russian prestige among European diplomats.

* * *

Only last week, the Red Terror struck in the Red Army. Eight of the highest generals were shot. They were idols of the common people, made idols by the Soviet regime.

This week, on Wednesday, the suicide of Alexander Cherviakoff was announced. He was head of "White Russia," one of the 11 federated Soviet republics, and had been denounced in a Communist Party meeting. Hundreds of arrests and thousands of removals from party rolls covered Russia.

* * *

The meaning inside Russia of these events is not yet clear. Stalin appears to be striking hard at

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United States and Canada Aim at Quality Civilization; Kingston Conference Ends

'Free Commerce' in Constructive Ideas Carried Forward by 150 Distinguished Spokesmen of Academic, Business and Political Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., June 19—The second Conference on Canadian-American Affairs, meeting in a week's sunshine of Queens University's beautiful setting at Kingston, established a high record of free commerce between these two major countries of North America.

It was free commerce in constructive ideas and contributing to this exchange were more than 150 distinguished but unofficial spokesmen of the academic, business and political life of the Dominion and the United States. The discussions concerned the policies and plans, the hopes and ambitions of the citizens and governments of the two countries.

While a summary cannot be exhaustive, it is representative of some of the major reflections of the conference.

The principal speakers presented the following ideas:

Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada:

"We have both of us great territories to which we have no desire to add in bulk. Our task is to develop them for the purpose of a civilized life. Our object is to translate quantity into quality. It is a great task and a difficult task, but can there be any closer link between two people than that they should be engaged in the same work? We have learned in recent years, both of us, I think, the transcience of mere material wealth and the transient importance of the spirit of men. The duty of both nations is to vindicate that spirit against the dead weight of circumstance, to integrate ourselves and our possessions, and to establish that balance of law and liberty which is the only meaning of democracy and civilization."

Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company and Chairman of the Council of the Conference:

"Facts are our scarcest raw material and that correct interpretation of them is one of the rarest products of the human mind. It is our hope that a conference like this will add something to the store of these precious materials for the benefit of both countries. Whether and to what extent politicians may use them, no one can tell.

"But there still remains, even in this shattered world, an abiding faith that the human mind, adequately informed and governed by an instinct for the right, will find its way through problems which superficially appear unsolvable and through difficulties which frequently seem unsurmountable. It is on such

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Bilbao Entered By Insurgents Without Battle

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, June 19 (AP)—The headquarters of insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco announced late today that the insurgent armies had entered the Basque Capital of Bilbao at 2:30 p. m. (8:30 a. m. eastern standard time), "without resistance."

The announcement, expected almost hourly during the last week of the siege, was flashed by insurgent radio stations through General Franco's territory.

There was, however, no immediate confirmation from Basque Government sources.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—While the International Non-Intervention Committee is appealing to both sides for more humane methods of conducting the war in Spain, and particularly for protection of non-combatants, the Basque Government is also appealing to Britain for the British Navy's protection of refugee ships leaving Bilbao, some of which are declared to have been seized by insurgents while en route for Santander.

Hitherto British warships have only protected ships upon which refugees have embarked under British supervision and this has not been done in regard to non-combatants leaving the beleaguered city for Spanish ports.

If, however, the Non-Intervention Committee's appeal yesterday for abandonment of the system of hostages meets no response there is certain to be a widespread demand for more liberal rules for British naval protection.

Hostage System Condemned

The idea of the unfortunate innocent victims of the Bilbao siege being used as hostages who may be executed if the garrison doesn't surrender is certainly repugnant to British public opinion.

Meanwhile the first considerable withdrawal of volunteers is reported with an announcement published here today that some 600 members of Gen. Owen O'Duffy Irish brigade have reached Lisbon from Spain.

Though their appearance is stated to be somewhat disheveled they report having suffered comparatively few casualties. The question of a general withdrawal of volunteers is to be taken up by the Non-Intervention Committee beginning next week.

Appeal Sent to Both Sides

Meanwhile after a protest by the Russian Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, against placing Loyalists and insurgents on an equal footing the committee has dispatched an appeal to both sides asking protection of non-combatants, cessation of mass executions, humane treatment for prisoners, an end of the system of hostages, release of non-Spanish prisoners and cessation of the bombing of open towns and non-military objectives.

Loyalists in move to clear fascists out of embassies: Page 2.

Graf Zeppelin Ends Service Of Eight Years

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., June 19 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin, sister ship of the Hindenburg, has made her last flight.

After eight years of continuous service, she flew to the hangar at Frankfort last night to be deflated. She is not suited for helium, the gas which the Government plans to use in dirigibles in the future.

(After the destruction of the Hindenburg at Lakehurst, N. J., the German Government decided to discontinue use of hydrogen gas in dirigibles if helium can be obtained from the United States, which has a virtual monopoly on that non-inflammable gas.)

The Graf had made 590 flights since being placed in operation in 1928, including 143 trans-ocean journeys, mostly over the south Atlantic.

The big ship will be open for inspection by visitors at Frankfort for a time and then she will be junked.

Strike Centers On Martial Law And Mediation

Governor Earle Acts When Bethlehem Refuses to Close Cambria Plant

Board in Cleveland

PITTSBURGH, June 19 (AP)—Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti hastened to Johnstown today, saying that if he found the trouble zone at the strike-bound Cambria mills of Bethlehem Steel under control, he will advise Gov. George H. Earle to withdraw an order for martial law issued today.

The emergency status of the seven-state steel strike was heavily underscored today as martial law was declared for Johnstown, Penna., as federal mediators hastily assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, as Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, refused to desist from reopening his huge Cambria plant in Johnstown and as 40,000 strike sympathizers converged on this troubled hub of the strike.

In the interests of law and order Gov. George H. Earle had urged Mr. Grace to keep the Johnstown plant closed. Mr. Grace refused, stating that if the plant is closed, it must be done by the Government.

Mayor Asks Help

Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown telegraphed to President Roosevelt for federal assistance. The tension that has been created, despite the appointment of a federal mediation board, is said to arise from refusal of employers to heed the appeal of the board and of the Department of Labor that they refrain during mediation from promoting back-to-work movements, which would change the "status quo." It is something of a rule that peace efforts are most successful when labor refrains from all efforts to extend its strike and employers refrain from all efforts to break the strike during negotiations.

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 19 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle declared martial law in strike-embattled Johnstown today after Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, refused to heed the Governor's appeal to close the big Cambria steel works "to preserve peace and avoid bloodshed."

Governor Earle's action coincided with a report that 40,000 miners would march on Johnstown tomorrow to encourage the steel strikers in the 24-day-old clash between John L. Lewis's C. I. O. and four independent steel companies—Republic, Bethlehem, Inland Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Com-

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McGrady Speeding for Ohio As Steel Strike Truce Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Following the failure of participants in the four-company steel strike to agree to a truce pending mediation by the special federal steel board and declaration of martial law at Johnstown, Penna., orders from President Roosevelt dispatched Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, one of its members, to Cleveland, Ohio, this morning, in order that the board might start to function immediately.

Meanwhile the machinery of the Wagner Labor Act was invoked for the second time in connection with the steel strikes by the filing of formal charges against Republic Steel Corporation, alleging intimidation and coercion of workers in violation of the law.

On Capitol Hill, maneuvers of partisans continued as a background refrain to the strikes themselves. The Senate Post Office Committee heard more witnesses in its efforts to discover whether strikers actually exercised censorship over mails as is contended by employers.

Other Developments

Elsewhere in Washington these other developments bore on the strike situation:

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and Lee Pressman, its counsel, canceled plans for a conference at Harrisburg, Penna., with Governor Earle. Instead, Mr. Pressman will go to New York and Mr. Murray planned to go to Pittsburgh, field headquarters of the committee.

The Committee for Industrial Organization formally asked Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to investigate charges of violation of the National Rirearms Act by Republic Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, both participants in the current steel strikes. Union leaders have alleged that plants of both companies are supplied with machine guns and other weapons which have not been obtained in conformity with federal law.

Charges Against Republic

Most important of these various developments here in the capital is the second invocation of the Wagner Act in respect to Republic Steel Corporation. The charges, filed by Mr. Pressman, included:

1. Dismissal of workers for union activity.
2. Closing down of a tin mill at Canton, Ohio, because it had been completely organized by the union.
3. Intimidation of workers to prevent their joining the union by the use of spies, gunmen, shooting at pickets and numerous other practices all detailed in the complaint.

Previously, charges were filed against Inland Steel alleging failure to bargain collectively on the ground that the company refused to sign an agreement with the union.

As a result, legal machinery is now in motion for tests which go to the heart of the strikes. But this is a lengthy process which cannot affect immediately the outcome of the strikes themselves. Pending settlement of the judicial questions involved, the special mediation board has been set up to handle the emergency itself.

Outcome Is Awaited

The outcome of the charges against Republic Steel will ultimately establish standards for employer conduct toward an organization strike. If an employer is to be forbidden to employ the devices which Republic is charged with using, a major barrier to the spread of unionization will have been removed. Pending this decision the filing of the charges provides the union with an explanation of its re-

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WPA Actors Find New 'Angel'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Exchanging their government "angel" for private ones, producers of the Works Progress Administration's federal theater project today had invaded the Broadway field of the commercial theater in further circumvention of a Washington order banning further openings until July 1 because of pending budget adjustments.

Accordingly the actors and producers of "The Cradle Will Rock," Marc Blitzstein's operetta based on current labor history, now are under contract for a two weeks' run at the Venice Theater, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The production, which opened last night, will continue in the "new technique" evoked by the emergency of going ahead in defiance of Washington.

In order to keep within requirements of the unionized commercial theater, the performance first was projected without scenery or costumes as a concert last Wednesday night, with the cast rendering its roles from the first rows of the orchestra, and the stage occupied only by Mr. Blitzstein and the piano.

For that night a sponsoring committee including Archibald Macleish, Sidney Howard, William Rose Benet and Lewis Mumford, underwrote the venture, and the cast played to a capacity house. Since then further pleas to Washington for permission to go ahead with the production as scheduled under federal auspices have been without avail, but no obstacle was put in the way of presenting it as a commercial venture.

Therefore, "The Cradle Will Rock," has Miss Helen Deutsch as nominal backer, instead of the Works Progress Administration theater project, in a contract with the Dramatists' Guild and a $1525 bond has been posted with the Actors Equity Association as a two weeks' salary guarantee for the 19 actors. John Houseman and Orson Welles are the managing producers of "891," the formal name of the project's unit that sponsored the operetta and engineered this transfer to the field of private industry.

New Deal Revolt: Dissension Grows

Even Robinson 'Deserts' to Lead Fight for Relief Economy

Warning on Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader of the Senate, has surprised his colleagues during the last few days' debate on the 1938 relief bill by becoming an ardent advocate of reduced expenditures.

New Deal leadership on the bill has temporarily been thrown into the hands of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, while Senator Robinson pleads for a proviso that local communities be required to contribute 25 per cent to the cost of WPA projects or else make an affidavit saying they are unable to do so. The purpose of the amendment is to slow up expenditure of the $1,500,000,000 appropriated in the bill.

Both President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins have sharply opposed any provision that would require local communities to provide a specific per cent of WPA funds. At the present time, local contributions, fixed according to ability to pay as determined by WPA finance experts, average about 13 per cent. President Roosevelt has emphatically declared that it would be a difficult and distasteful task for him to have to assign credit ratings to local communities.

Splits With Party Chiefs

Despite the opposition of New Deal chiefs, Senator Robinson has continued to push his 25 per cent contribution provision which has been accepted by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, in place of a proposal for a 40 per cent share from local governments.

Lengthy debate on the highly controversial amendment will delay a final vote on the measure until sometime next week.

Up until now, Senator Robinson has been considered by his colleagues as the direct spokesman for the White House. It, therefore, sounded strange yesterday when he declared:

"You may laugh about a $36,000,000,000 debt hanging over the treasury of the United States if you wish to, but with all my refined and expanded sense of humor I find it impossible to laugh about such a thing.

"I recall a time when our armies came out of the bloodiest, most cruel war that was ever waged upon this earth to find a debt far below the amount the Government now owes, and we worried about it then.

"But now nobody seems to worry

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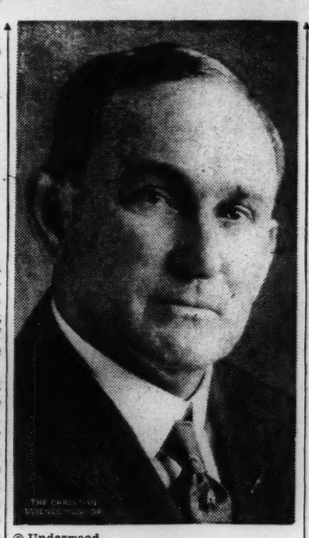

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Joseph T. Robinson

Of Arkansas, Administration Leader in the Senate, Who Differs With the White House on Provisions of Relief Bill

'Peace Picnic' Is Aimed to Restore Harmony in Party Ranks

Reasons for Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—President Roosevelt is facing a revolt of greater or less degree from members of his own party. Just where it will lead to, nobody knows.

That is the real reason for the unique Jefferson Island three-day conference at which congressional Democrats will get together personally with the President. It is a revolt that has been ploughed, harrowed and irrigated by the differences over the President's surprise court-reorganization program. That bill is now stalled in the Senate with half a dozen other measures noisily honking their horns behind it. It has been revealed again in the fight over the relief bill. Here Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, one of the heretofore steadiest Democratic supporters, and close intimate friend of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, has been leading the economy fight. Mr. Robinson himself has so far backed the Byrnes side that he produced a "compromise" which roused the antagonism of progressive New Dealers, and even led yesterday to bickering between Mr. Robinson and the party whip, courtly, bewhiskered J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois.

Extent of Revolt

There have been growing signs of irritation and revolt. There was the attempt to force the Administration to take a stand against the sit-down strike, which had the covert backing of Vice-President Garner. Mr. Garner's own absence at this time has led to repeated and probably incorrect rumors that there is a

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Slip 'Twixt Franchise and Vote Keeps Bulgar Women Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Bulgarian women have been enfranchised. Or to be more accurate, the mothers among them have. To be precise, the Government has decreed adult Bulgarian mothers enfranchised.

But that's not saying they are. Not all of them. What is a mere government decree? There is a court above the Government here. That is the Bulgarian husband. He has not given the franchise vet —and it is his decree that really counts.

One discovered that from personal experience in the recent elections. In Sofia, Bulgaria's Capital, in the workers' quarters, most of the voters were men. They left their wives behind. When asked why, they said the women had work to do at home. They had to prepare dinner and look after the children.

"Shall she come here to vote and leave the baby crying on the floor?" one voter asked. That is he pretended to ask. But it was not really a question. It was one of those "rhetorical questions," you studied about in school, and it emphatically meant, "Woman's place is in the home!"

Some Came With Babies

Still not all workers' wives were disposed of with rhetorical questions. Some got to the balloting places, babies and all. They seemed to know very well why they had come and for whom they wanted to vote.

In the more cultured and prosperous quarters, where most of the women have servants, many wives went to the polls with their husbands. In a few districts more than half of the eligible women cast their ballots. Of all the Sofia mothers 42 per cent took advantage of their first chance to vote.

This may be considered a satisfactory record. Bulgaria is near the Orient. For five centuries it was dominated by the extreme conservatism that prevailed under the Turkish Sultans. Bulgarian women, to be sure, never were veiled but they were considered unequal to men and kept in a subordinate position.

Even now when asked her opinions on public questions, a Bulgarian woman not infrequently answers, "I think so and so, but I'm only a woman." No expression is more common here than "a woman's job," which is synonymous with something very simple or of inferior quality.

Women are disproving that tradition and have shown themselves excellent poets, novelists, teachers, social workers and natural scientists, but old ways of thinking are not easily changed. So it is encouraging that 42 per cent of Sofia's women went to the polls.

What Would People Think?

In the villages, however, it was another story. In a hamlet of some 10 houses the patriarch when asked how many of the women folk had voted, said "Not one."

"Why not?"

"It's not their job," he replied.

That was settled. The women there had another mission. Sarah and her daughters were not of-

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N. Y. Provides $500,000 For Slum Repairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19 — With Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's comment that it was "only a drop in the bucket," the Board of Estimate today voted to set up a $500,000 revolving fund to start rehabilitation of the city's slum tenements.

The money will implement provisions of the prior lien law enacted by the 1937 Legislature to enable the tenement house department to bring old-law tenements into conformity with the regulations of the multiple dwelling act. Such expenditure has precedence over all mortgage paper and is repayable to the city after water rates and taxes.

The board took action under the law to the accompaniment of a noisy demonstration of protest. Mayor LaGuardia ordered the room cleared and declared he wanted the record to show "that this demonstration and these people do not represent the landlords of New York City."

"These people," he asserted, "represent the owners and operators of filthy, unsanitary fire-trap tenements who are exploiting the people of the city who have to live in them. They represent the lowest type of people who would countenance filthy tenements that are now being occupied. They are not the rule among landlords, they are the exception."

Saskatchewan Markets 8,000,000 Lbs. of Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Saskatchewan as well as being a substantial contributor to the bread baskets of the world, is helping to fill the fish baskets.

Once considered almost entirely agricultural, the Province last year marketed 8,000,000 pounds of fish from 72 northern lakes. The output was 2,000,000 pounds higher than during the 1935-36 winter season.

Much of the catch is shipped to the United States. Dog teams haul some of the catch, horses the most of it, but even airplanes are used to rush the fish to the railhead.

Inflation Risks In U. S. Policy, Librarians Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19 — The United States was seen to be pursuing a monetary policy similar to that in Russia, Germany and Japan and to be "busily engaged in proving anew the phantom character" of bank credit when this is substituted for savings and consumers' income, by Dr. Benjamin H. Beckhart, associate professor of banking at Columbia University. He was speaking at the closing business session of the Special Libraries Association here today.

"Too often has the world experienced the disastrous consequences of substituting fiat money or fiat credit for taxation," he said. "Easy is the approach to the primrose path of inflation and difficult the retreat.

"Even this fundamental axiom has not yet received general acceptance. Various nations, including Russia, Germany, Japan and the United States, are busily engaged in proving anew the phantom character of fiat money and credit."

He strongly advised against erecting business ventures upon the "quicksands of an inflationary movement which calls for readjustment." The propulsion, expressed in goods, factories and machinery, should come from the thrift of a community, he held.

"Through the financing of installment sales, bank credit should not be substituted for consumers' income," Dr. Beckhart continued. "In urging such substitution, advocates of social credit, for example, fail to realize that purchasing power consists not in money, but in goods and services produced. The great depression represented the price paid for substitution of bank credit for savings and consumers' income in the decade of the twenties."

Jerome K. Wilcox, chief of the acquisition division of Duke University, Durham, N. C., in a talk yesterday, asked for greater simplification in the handling of documents printed and distributed by municipal, state, federal and foreign governments.

"Public documents are getting more out of control than any other field of publications," he said in advocating an improved library routine.

The association is winding up its twenty-ninth annual conference with tours in and about New York City, concluding with a trip to the Frick Art Museum tomorrow afternoon.

Amelia Earhart Reaches Rangoon

RANGOON, Burma, June 19 (AP)—Amelia Earhart reached Rangoon today after a 300-mile flight from Akyab on her globe-circling journey.

She landed her monoplane at 6:35 a. m., Greenwich time (1:35 a. m., E. S. T.) after a trip of two hours, 53 minutes.

Her next destination was Bangkok, Siam, nearly 400 miles southeast of Rangoon.

She and her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, made two unsuccessful starts from Akyab in bad weather before they finally completed the hop. Even on the successful trip they had a battle with the elements.

Miss Earhart said they flew through heavy rain over the Burmese hills. She described the flight as the hardest experience of their journey thus far.

Russian Plane Passes Pole On Flight to U. S.

Fliers Blazing New Air Route From Moscow to San Francisco

6000-Mile Trip

Craft Soars Over Arctic Wastes on Way to Non-Stop Record

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 (AP)—Three daring Russian airmen soared over the top of the world today and headed southward on a 6000-mile non-stop flight, pioneering a new trans-Polar air route from Moscow to San Francisco Bay.

They flew over uncharted wastes as radio reports indicated they crossed the halfway mark and completed the most difficult part of their flight, not only the longest but one of the most hazardous ever attempted by man.

The Russian consulate at San Francisco said they passed over the North Pole, or close to it (consulate officials were not sure) at 12:10 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) today.

Reports From Plane

At 3:20 a. m. (E. S. T.) the fliers reported they were about 320 miles this side of the pole and "everything all right." This put them at about the half way mark and nearing the outer edge of the magnetic jungle, where the compass, key navigation instrument, pointed at almost everything but the North Pole.

The Russian consul later reported the fliers were 500 miles this side of the pole at 5:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) today. The consul's office said the report was received from the plane, which they said was endeavoring to maintain a regular report schedule every three hours.

If they continued to hold their single motored plane at the same speed, which averaged slightly less than 85 miles an hour for the first stages of the flight, they would bring their monoplane down at the Oakland Airport, across San Francisco Bay, at about 1 p. m. Sunday (4 p. m. Eastern Standard Time), after nearly three days in the air.

Ice Danger Lessens

As they flew steadily southward under the northland sun which never sets in the summertime, the dangers of being forced down from ice forming on the wings steadily lessened.

They reported last night, as they entered the sub-zero Arctic atmosphere, ice was beginning to form on the long slender wings of the monoplane.

Then came hours of silence, characteristic of the flight not announced by Soviet officials in Moscow until 24 hours after it started at 8:05 p. m. (E. S. T.) Thursday. The silence resulted from a combination of rigid Russian censorship and the difficulties of radio communication in the Far North.

Ahead of the "three heroes of the Soviet Union" lay "extremely difficult weather conditions," and beneath them a vast area that no white man has ever explored. At the Soviet polar camp, mists reduced visibility to a mile. The temperature was just below freezing.

New Air Route Sought

The flight, preliminary to establishment of a contemplated Moscow-San Francisco air service via the North Pole, would surpass any previous non-stop flight. The greatest distance ever flown was 5637 miles between New York and Syria. The Frenchmen Paul Codas and Maurice Rossi made that record in 1935.

The trio, Pilot Valeri Pavlovitch Chakalov, Co-Pilot Georgi Phillipovitch Baidukov, and Navigator Alexander Vassilievitch Beliakov, reported to Moscow the big, single-motored plane was working well, but weather conditions forced "blind flying."

The plane has a gasoline capacity of 2000 gallons, enough to supply the 12-cylinder, 950 horsepower motor for 100 hours of speeding the 24,750-pound craft through the air.

From Washington came the only official reports of progress, relayed to officials there from the U. S. Army Signal Corps Radio Station at Anchorage, Alaska.

Ambassador Keeps Watch

Meanwhile watch was maintained here by a Russian delegation headed by Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky, who flew secretly to the coast to welcome the fliers.

In Los Angeles a navigation expert described the flight as heading into a "magnetic and mathematical jungle."

Lieut. Commander Clarence S. Williams, who has plotted courses for several famous fliers, including that of Amelia Earhart from Honolulu to Oakland, said navigational instruments aboard the plane would perform weird gymnastics and finally fail altogether in the Polar regions.

"Sure, they point at one island as the plane approaches," he said. "Then they point to another, and then another. They jump all over the place. They point everywhere except at the pole."

Daylight Aids Fliers

One feature seemed to be in favor of the fliers. They faced the prospect of daylight for the greater portion of their arctic voyage. North of the arctic circle there is sunlight 24 hours a day in this season.

Theoretically, the trio could be in daylight until Saturday night, when they would be within striking dis-

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Saturday, June 19, 1937

Making the Constitution

Day-by-day events of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution are "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Czechs Deny German Charges Of Brutality to Prisoner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 19—Czechoslovakia's official press agency today issues an absolute denial of the charges of cruel treatment toward Bruno Karl Weigel, German subject who was imprisoned on the charge of espionage and released on May 20 last.

Herr Weigel, this report declares, was a chemist formerly employed in a gas mask factory at Prague. Long suspected of military espionage in industrial matters, he was arrested on Nov. 9, 1936. Documents then found concerned the organization of a foreign branch of the National Socialist Party of the Reich in Prague and other places in Czechoslovakia.

Liberated in May

As to the alleged cruelties it is stated that Herr Weigel was treated as are all other political prisoners and allegations that he was either chained or beaten are declared here to be absolutely untrue. Herr Weigel was liberated on May 20, 1937, and it is added that he made no complaints concerning ill treatment during his imprisonment.

The sudden vehement attack on Czechoslovakia by the press of the Third Reich is interpreted in informed circles here as just another attempt to influence western Europe, especially England, in the direction of giving Germany a free hand in central Europe. The new press campaign is in fact regarded merely as a prelude to the visit to London on June 23 of the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath.

Comment in Czech Press

Ceske Slovo writes this regarding the Weigel case: "Once the charge was that our airdromes were being built for Bolshevik airplanes. Now we are tribe bushmen."

The evening edition of the same paper declares: "Yesterday the German press officially represented us as a great hindrance to any understanding between Germany and France. Today we are represented as a moral blot on European civilization."

The Czechoslovakian press in general doesn't fail to point out that it is rather remarkable that National Socialists, who talk so much about national honor, should have so quickly and so easily rushed into an insult upon the honor of the Czechoslovakian nation without a little more investigation.

Reich Sends Protest On Alleged Brutality Of Police at Prague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 19—Germany today made diplomatic representations to Prague against the alleged brutal treatment of a German subject imprisoned there on the charge of espionage and realeased in May, according to informed circles here.

Bruno Karl Wiegel, the German in question, in a sworn statement supplied details of cruel handling at the hands of Czechoslovakian police, according to the official German Press Agency.

The statement had been given a prominent place in the German press the last few days, followed by violent attacks upon Czechoslovakian justice and demands for retribution which shall be "something more than a mere diplomatic apology."

The case is made the opportunity for a concentrated attack upon Czechoslovakia throughout the press which for uniformity of violence could only be possible in a state where there is a Government-dictated press.

The Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, declares that the case is "an unrestrained outbreak of Hussite instinct in the Czech people to which recently has been added Bolshevik infection through Jewish Freemasonry influences."

Bulgarian

(Continued from Page 1)

fended: they seemed to be in complete agreement with their master It would have seemed absurd for them to traipse to that other village just to vote, to play the part of men. What would people think of them!

And especially, "What would people think of their husbands!" Gallivanting to ballot boxes! That was almost too shocking to contemplate. What a topsy-turvy world it would become if the men of the village could not retain a few exclusive rights that women were bound to respect.

Bidding Grandpa and Grandma goodby, a Monitor correspondent journeyed on, reflecting how hard it was to relinquish "established rights," even over one's wife and mother. At another settlement, a group of robust, stalwart men had gathered beside a running fountain. Many children were playing near. "How many women have voted?"

"Four."

"And why no more?"

Men in Close Agreement

"If we men make such a mess of things, should the women join us and make them worse?" an intelligent-looking peasant answered His fellows seemed to agree. They had plainly been talking the matter over and had decided to keep "the women folk in their places."

These women folk were squatting on low stone steps in front of little houses, observing nothing in particular, and desultorily talking of drudgery they had discussed a thousand times. . . . They were neither subdued nor in revolt Their mothers had squatted there on holidays for a millennium.

Two young sporty-looking village boys were strolling through the square with two gayly-dressed peasant girls, who had been maids in Sofia and become "emancipated." They will vote some day.

Altogether about 30 per cent of the eligible peasant women of Bulgaria voted in their first election

Dramatic Interlude of Federal Convention

From the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Motion Picture, "Servant of the People"

Delegates Promise Draft of the Constitution

William Jackson (Seated), Secretary of the Federal Convention, Is Shown as He Received the Promise of Three Delegates That a Committee Will Work All Night in Order That a Draft of the Constitution May Be Ready for Perusal in the Morning

Large-State Suffrage Plan Wins in Federal Convention

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 19, 1787

Large states and nationalists today forced a seven-to-three victory in the Federal Convention reiterating its adherence to the Virginia plan and rejecting the one put forward by New Jersey as a substitute. The main issue between the two, it was generally acknowledged, is the question of representation—whether this shall be proportioned to population or be equal among states.

The ballot this time found Connecticut added to the side of the states favoring the more centralized type of government. This State's vote sometimes has been "ay," more often "no," and sometimes divided on questions of this sort, depending on the train of argument or on which members were present of the three-man deputation.

The test came suddenly on a motion by Rufus King that the committee of the whole should rise and report the propositions of Governor Randolph, which had been resubmitted to it for comparison with the program offered by Mr. Paterson and his group.

Dickinson Plan Ignored

The vote brushed aside a recommendation by John Dickinson that the better parts of the two plans be consolidated. This was after Mr. Madison of Virginia had delivered a detailed and searching criticism of the small-state or federative proposals.

Whereas Mr. Paterson for New Jersey had claimed that the confederation could be dissolved only by unanimous consent, the studious Virginia member pointed out that in the law of nations—since the articles were being discussed as a treaty or compact—a breach of an article by one signatory ordinarily dissolved the agreement and freed the rest. Violations of the federal articles, he observed, had been frequent and notorious, among the most flagrant being the express refusal of New Jersey herself to pay a congressional requisition.

He urged the gentlemen to examine Mr. Paterson's plan and to say whether it would meet such requirements as preventing a single state from involving the rest in war with a foreign power or preventing state encroachments on federal authority.

Illegal Acts Cited

States in the Confederation, he remarked, have made compacts with one another, have made treaties or war with Indian tribes, have raised troops in time of peace, all without the slightest attention to Congress although by the Articles these transactions are in the realm of federal authority. He reviewed the Amphictyonic and Achaean confederacies among the ancients and the Helvetic, Germanic and Belgic among the moderns to show how this tendency brought confusion and ruin.

"Will this plan," he asked, "prevent trespasses of the states on each other?" He cited a Maryland statute giving a preference to Maryland citizens whereas by the Articles of Confederation citizens of other states are entitled to equality. He characterized emissions of paper money and other similar measures as a kind of aggression, creditor states being injured and taking offense at the acts of debtor states.

"Will this plan," he continued, 'secure the Union against the influence of foreign power over its members?" This point, alluded to yesterday also by Mr Hamilton, is a rather touchy one. Mr. Madison would not say that any such influence had been tried, but it was natural that occasions should produce it. Here again he referred to historic instances, but did not go so far as Mr. Wilson who Saturday said insinuatingly that 'When Lord Chesterfield told us one of the Dutch provinces had been seduced into the views of France he need not have added that it was one of the smallest of them.'

Small States Warned

Mr. Madison asked the small states to remember that the Paterson plan would leave them as at present all the expense of maintaining their delegates in Congress, that important business now is often delayed by their non-attendance and that Delaware often has been represented by a resident of Pennsylvania or New Jersey. He begged them further to consider that coercion, if they made that the means of keeping the union together, would more likely be used against themselves than against large and strong states. Finally, he appealed to them to consider their exposed situation if their pertinacity should result in letting the union be dissolved.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. At this stage the small-state or state sovereignty group has brought its plan for limited revision of the Articles of Confederation into collision with the large-state plan for proportional representation. Today: Delegates of large states forced convention's adherence to Virginia plan.

Monday: Small-state bloc balked in attempt to substitute its plan "piecemeal."

Loyalists Move to Oust Fascists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, June 19—Reports of wholesale arrests in Madrid and Barcelona are regarded here as indicating the determination on the part of the Valencia Government to put an end to abuses of diplomatic immunity.

It is declared that the Peruvian Legation was harboring a large number of active fascist sympathizers. Those believing themselves safe under the protection of the Peruvian flag had actually established a close connection with extremists in Barcelona known as Poum, or supporters of Leon Trotzky.

This isn't a new matter but a continuation of the system of infiltration adopted long before the outbreak, especially by young Primo de Rivera and other fascist leaders.

Renewal of Meetings

It was declared on excellent authority that Señor de Rivera himself had used paid anarchists as his bodyguard—men who were believed to be willing to take any risk as long as their action added to the general confusion in Spain.

It is now seen that extremists have been meeting again in the very center of Madrid and Barcelona, where even Andreas Nin, famous anarchist leader, it is reported, has been conspiring to overthrow the Government established in Barcelona with the help of fascist sympathizers interned in buildings of diplomatic missions in Madrid. In Madrid itself all was ready to provoke an outbreak as soon as Gen. Francisco Franco was able to collaborate from the outside.

Large Sums Expended

The extraordinary abuse of diplomatic privileges has been one of the features of this war. Large sums of money have changed hands in connection with arrangements made to place private persons in sanctuary in embassies when they felt themselves in danger of arrest and possible execution. Further large sums have been paid for maintenance, and it must be assumed, for help to conspire with those in the outside world.

Owing to the great need for military officers, infiltration on the side of the Valencia Government has been relatively easy, and General Franco has always been well supplied with helpers and spies. It is to be presumed that the Government has now put an end of harboring people in embassies and consulates, and will take further measures to prevent the infiltration of spies which has been going on in Government offices and in the rank and file of the army.

Thomas Sees CIO As Framework Of Farm-Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NAPANOCH, N. Y., June 19—The framework for "a true farmer-labor party" in the United States is seen by Norman Thomas, national chairman of the Socialist Party and its 1936 presidential nominee, in John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization. A secondary means of reaching this objective may be state labor parties and left-wing farmer organizations, "especially the most exploited farmers, the tenants and agricultural workers," Mr. Thomas told the opening session of the June conference of the League for Industrial Democracy here last night.

"It is probably to the good that thinking and planning about a labor party have got beyond the stage of wish-fulfillment," Mr. Thomas said. "Probably all of us here will agree without much argument that a labor party is not something to be created by the joint action of certain left-wing groups. They can and should help, but the main root of a labor party must be the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"It is to be expected that the first interest of the Committee for Industrial Organization in politics will be the interest of obtaining the maximum amount of protection for its organization drive. So long as it can get that, or thinks it can get that, through the Democratic Party, it will work with the Democratic Party. Under our federal system it may want to work with the Democratic Party in some states and against it in others. This may achieve some limited results, but it can achieve no satisfactory results nationally, and the problem of labor's progress is a problem that must be thought of primarily in national terms."

Earl Browder, secretary of the communist party in the United States, urged the formation of a farmer-labor party "as the American equivalent of the people's front in France," declaring that such a party was "taking shape and growing."

Mr. Thomas disagreed emphatically with this, holding that "there was no emergency in the United States which would justify socialists in sharing a popular front.

Mr Thomas saw two ways out of what he called "the dilemma." The first was for "a continued program of agitation and education in labor unions and farmers' organizations for genuine working-class political action, and, beyond that, for socialism." Secondly, he said, "the way out" probably would come "from future developments which would shift labor's interest from absorption in legislation calculated merely to protect its organizing campaign or slightly to bend a prosperous capitalism to its advantage." Meanwhile he saw the task of the socialist as that of work for "a genuine farmer-labor party in which they could maintain their own integrity."

Mr. Browder saw the new party that is to come into the American political scene already taking shape and numbering among its adherents the majority of the population.

The conference will continue through tomorrow. It is devoted entirely to the formation of a farmer-labor party.

Two Ohio Newsboys Win Newspaper Sales Trophy

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19 (AP)—Two Elyria, Ohio, boys were tops June 17, in the opinion of the International Circulation Managers' Association, in newspaper sales technique.

In a demonstration of selling subscriptions on carrier routes, Keith Brassell and Melvin Clapp of the Elyria Chronicle Telegram took first place and the R. W. Bingham trophy. Second place went to Leo Dorfman and Jerome Kulenkamp of the St. Paul Daily News, third to Walter Brand and Don Keagy of the Pittsburgh Press, and fourth to Garry Gould and Richard Wark of the Montreal Star.

Old Bridge Burned

UTICA, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Cameron Bridge, one of the few covered spans in New York over which American troops marched in the War of 1812, yesterday was reduced to ashes. Highway officials decreed that the bridge, which spanned West Canada creek, had become a hazard to traffic.

Greater Service To Public Is Aim Of Observatory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Uniting astronomical research and the public into closer relationship, Mt. Wilson Observatory's new exhibit hall and auditorium were dedicated on June 14.

Solar system models feature the display in the recently completed structure near the dome of the world's most powerful telescope. The auditorium seats 275 persons.

More than 100,000 visitors viewed the observatory grounds last year, while half of them inspected the 100-inch telescope, according to Dr. Walter S. Adams, observatory director, in his address to 200 guests invited to the dedication ceremonies.

Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was the principal speaker.

"Today we are more than ever greatly concerned about the enormous difficulty of presenting an accurate, artistic, and humanly intelligible description of advances in science and research," Dr. Merriam said.

"In the course of history only few men have had the ability to see and to picture with real artistic value what is encountered. The reporter who merely attempts to select and mention what are the essential elements in a great discovery finds himself faced with difficulty in determining what is basic. It is a responsibility of the scientist at least as much as it is of the reporter," he pointed out.

Dr. Merriam expressed his conviction that the increased facilities on the famous peak near by would serve as the means of great understanding and appreciation of astronomy by laymen.

In his remarks, Dr. Adams explained that the observatory staff is trying to be of service in interesting the public in three ways: through admission daily to the dome of the 100-inch telescope, where descriptive talks are given; by devoting Friday night to allowing the persons who first procure cards to inspect the stars with 60-inch telescope; and tours of inspection daily of the exhibits, together with lectures.

Natural Scientists Plan for Hundredth Meeting in Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 19—Host to an expected congress of from 2000 to 3000 natural scientists June 21 to 26, Denver prepares to receive delegations from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico attending the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Thirty-six years ago, in 1901, the fiftieth gathering of the association was likewise held in Denver. The approaching meeting, however, brings together for the first time all the various societies affiliated with the AAAS as well as both the Pacific division and the southwestern division. As on the occasion of the fiftieth meeting, the 100th will be presided over by a member of the faculty of Harvard University. Dr. George D. Birkhoff, internationally known mathematician, heads the association, taking the office held by Dr. Charles Sedgwick Minot of Harvard in 1901.

In accordance with the practice started at recent meetings, several symposia on topics of natural scientific interest will be initiated. Probably the most outstanding will be the discussion on "Cosmic Physics" by the section on physics and the Pacific Coast branch of the American Physical Society.

"Obviously," says Dr. F. R. Moulton, permanent secretary of the association, "this subject has no present direct bearing on such practical questions as natural resources. Yet it stimulates the imagination and broadens the spirit. Its appeal is akin to that of philosophy and in the long course of time it may prove to be even more important to us as thinking beings than many of the so-called practical subjects."

At another extreme is the scheduled symposium on "Scientific Aspects of the Control of Drifting Soils." It has both purely scientific and highly practical aspects and it ranges broadly across geological, climatological, botanical and economic fields.

Students of botany coming to Denver are to have particularly attractive first-hand observations of a matchless flora, extending from plant life on the plains to the nearby watered lowlands and on up through a cavalcade of spring and summer ornamentation on lofty mountainsides. Devotees of mineralogy are offered a rare natural laboratory for "on location" study.

Mrs. Norton Is Named House Labor Chairman

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, announced yesterday after a conference with Speaker William B. Bankhead, that she would assume the chairmanship of the House Labor Committee, a position made vacant by the death of Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Norton expressed regret at being compelled to relinquish chairmanship of the District Committee to take the Labor Committee post. She said she represented a labor district and that she felt that the interests of her district required that she accept the labor chairmanship.

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Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

forces becoming too powerful in opposition to his regime.

The diplomatic meaning is clearer. Europe temporarily cannot count on Russia. Hence the turning of Britain and even France more in the direction of Germany and Italy.

The "Four-Power" policy of Benito Mussolini, which developed from the Stresa Conference of 1935 into an Italian-French-British front against German rearmament, and later included Germany, appears on the way back.

★ ★ ★

German Ambassadors

As if to illustrate possible realignments in Europe, Foreign Minister von Neurath of Germany announces a visit to London. Danubian problems are expected to be discussed.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, arrived at Vienna Thursday. An Austria economic mission is also touring Germany. These visits seek a relaxation of recent tension.

Chancellor Schuschnigg has formed a section of the Fatherland Front for Austrian National Socialists. It is a move to offset the illegal Nazi movement and to placate pro-German feeling in Austria.

Austria Seeks a Policy: Editorial Page.

★ ★ ★

Poland meanwhile indicates she will not renew the German-Polish convention on Upper Silesia, expiring July 14. This brings a new strain into relations which were normalized by the 10-year non-aggression pact of 1934.

Baron von Neurath, pushing further Germany's policy of hegemony in Central and South-Central Europe, left a favorable impression in Bulgaria by his visit last week.

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The Spanish War

On the Basque front in Spain, Bilbao appears doomed. The government has moved secretly to an undisclosed new capital.

Treason trials broke out in Spain, as in Russia. The Rebels sentenced 15 Fascists to death. The chief was Manuel Hedilla, former leader of the Fascist "Phalanast" party. Charge: Conspiracy against Gen. Francisco Franco, Rebel dictator.

In exile from Italy, Carlo Rosselli and his brother, Nello, were mysteriously murdered in France. Carlo was one of the most powerful undercover foes of Italian Fascism.

Belgium passed a bill to pardon all Belgians convicted of treason during the World War, against intense opposition by war veterans.

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America and Peace

Leaving Europe's uncertainties, an ambassador of peace set forth from Cherbourg last Saturday for America. He is Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, charged by Europe's democracies with explorations looking toward economic peace-making. After receiving an honorary degree at Princeton, he will go on to Washington.

At Kingston, Ont., the second conference on Canadian-American affairs stressed economic co-operation among nations, as against individual "balanced economies."

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Court Plan Scorched

Strong words were expected from the Senate Judiciary Committee in its formal report rejecting President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court. The words—30,000 of them—were stronger than expected, stinging, uncompromising, drafted by three Democrats and signed by seven Democrats as well as by three Republicans. A few samples:

The bill is "a needless, futile, and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle."

"It is a proposal without precedent and without justification."

"It would subjugate the courts to the will of Congress and the President and thereby destroy the independence of the judiciary, the only certain shield of individual rights."

"It is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

Remains to be seen what the Senate and House will do.

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Strike Mediation

With steel strike conditions serious enough so that a news reel firm voluntarily withheld films of the Chicago riots in order not to incite other riots, the Federal Government has intervened.

Charles P. Taft II heads a three-man mediation board appointed under a law of 1913. Although the dispute centers around interpretation of the Wagner Act, the National Labor Relations Board was not summoned to decide on whether "little steel's" refusal to sign a labor contract is an "unfair labor practice" under terms of the act.

Pennsylvania declares martial law at Johnstown in the Cambria mills strike.

Trans-Pole Flight

Winds blow only from the south or to the south at the North Pole, and a Soviet plane has now ridden the winds over that direction-less spot and roared south far toward Oakland, Calif., from Moscow.

Somewhere below them the four-man Soviet camp kept the world informed in laconic brevity of weather conditions near the Pole.

The other Pole also entered the news. Britain pushed her claim to vast Antarctic regions. Admiral Byrd, in Boston, saw no reason for conflict with American claims.

Amelia Earhart reached Rangoon, Burma, half of her equatorial flight.

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Here and There

Premier Blum in France seeks to obtain emergency powers in franc crisis.

A 5 per cent profits tax in Britain is sought to pay for arms.

Irish election campaign opens.

Japan starts five-year plan, with trade at a record adverse figure.

Finland pays on U. S. war debt; 12 other nations default again.

Germany bans raising of funds for "unauthorized" Protestants.

Brazil revokes martial law.

A Chinese rebel, Gen. Yang Hu-chen, is given $290,000 by the Government for a world tour. It is Oriental.

The Dallas Exposition opens.

Ralph Guldahl wins American Open Golf Championship in record 281.

Italy bans swearing in army.

A robin hatched her brood in a musician's pocket. He was not in the coat at the time.

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Hungary's National Socialists Want Big Estates Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEBRECEN, Hun. — Debrecen, the second city of Hungary, which lies in the northeast corner of the country, has become a center of Hungarian National Socialists.

Just how strong the Hungarian National Socialists are, one cannot say. It is difficult to believe that there are really half a million in the eastern half of the land, as their leaders claim. But the constant alarm raised by their opponents indicates they must be fairly formidable.

One does not find them parading daily down the streets of Debrecen, but if one picks up their trail and makes their acquaintance, one soon finds oneself completely surrounded by them.

They have several party headquarters, issue a large number of circulars, pamphlets and appeals, hold meetings and vote in elections. Some of them have uniforms and they are organized in various groups, from children up to grandfathers. In many localities they have horse brigades.

Would Nationalize Industry

They sound as though they were very radical. They advocate dividing up the great estates, nationalizing industry and finance, introducing secret voting, imposing radical social measures, exalting labor, leveling up and leveling down social extremes, and restoring by force, if necessary, lost Hungarian lands and populations.

Excepting the Communists alone, they are the most radical people in Hungary. They are called "demagogues" and "inciters of the masses." Their opponents fear that with their sweeping promises they may loose a proletarian revolution.

Their support comes from many different groups. Aggressive nationalists join them because of their nationalism. Some members of the police and not a few high police officials as well as army officers sympathize with them. State, district, and local officials give ear to them. Landless peasants and poorly-paid workers look upon them as champions.

Speak With Conviction

Many restless intellectuals are lured by their ringing slogans and categorical doctrines. In certain circles people who speak with assurance and conviction always find a hearing. This party also is new and seems rather idealistic, which appeals to underprivileged masses seeking panaceas.

It is not well led, however. Its chiefs are mostly young men not very well known. They also seem rather unsettled, and envious of each other. There is much disunity and strife among them. Some, too, appear to be more interested in personal advancement than in the "cause."

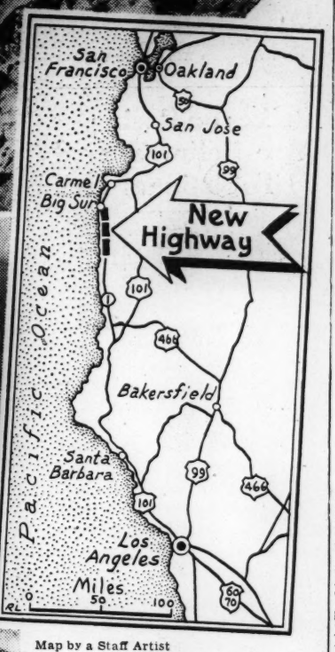
It looks as though this movement might develop into a considerable social force. Poverty, neglect, and long-frustrated hopes have made the Hungarian masses impatient.

The National Socialist program seems to offer them what they want. So it is gathering strength as Fascism did in Italy.

Driving on Shelf High Above Pacific Strand

Removing Rock From Path
By Way of Cutting Road Between Carmel and San Simeon, Calif.

Canyon and Beach Views
Upper Right—Bixby Creek Bridge, With Long Concrete Span
Lower—Contrasting With Stretch of Sand Is Distant Promontory of Point Sur



Map by a Staff Artist
Route of Highway
Opening June 27

Social Insurance Expansion Disclosed at ILO Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Tried in the crucible of the world slump, the institution of social insurance emerges stronger than ever and is now sweeping the world, the 23rd International Labor Conference here assembled learns.

During the ordeal of the slump, however, every insurance fund was tested to the utmost. As unemployment increased the number of contributors fell rapidly.

Today, the reverse process is in operation everywhere. Membership, and, consequently, funds are expanding. Restrictions on benefits are fast disappearing.

Nowhere has social insurance been jettisoned. And in several countries it is now being adopted for the first time. Confined almost entirely to Europe on the eve of the slump, the system is now sweeping all the other continents.

Like Chile, Ecuador and Peru have just started general insurance schemes for their workers. Important plans are in preparation in Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and South Africa.

Argentina, Brazil, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand are considering extending the existing social insurance schemes.

The United States is putting into operation a federal plan of old-age benefits for some 26,000,000 workers. Egypt and Iraq, as already India and Palestine, have made a beginning with workmen's compensation.

Nor has Europe remained stationary. There is hardly one country in which improvements or developments are not being prepared or carried out. Much of the impetus to this movement derives, it is realized here, from the numerous international conventions adopted by the I. L. O.

Social insurance made its greatest strides in the 10 years following the World War. Tested to the uttermost during the slump, it has once more been consolidated with returning prosperity. A fresh advance is now under way. But already it is faced with difficult problems brought about by industry's changing technique.

The character of the insured population is changing. The period of maximum individual efficiency tends constantly to be shortened. Falling birth and death rates are slowly but steadily transforming the age distribution.

As the age of full earnings and efficient service is reduced, Harold Butler, I. L. O. Director, believes the demand for earlier old-age pensions will become more insistent. "The strain on insurance institutions is thus likely to be aggravated. To meet this problem," Mr. Butler thinks, "will tax the energy and ingenuity of the next generation, though the spread of social insurance may itself operate to check the restriction of the birth rate by improving the prospects of social security."

$10,000,000 Railroad Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19—Exhibits conservatively estimated to be worth $10,000,000 and affording a panorama of technical progress in railroading, accompany the sixteenth annual meeting of the mechanical division of the Association of American Railroads, now on here.

The entire main floor of the huge Convention Hall and its basement garage floor are filled by the 278 exhibitors, showing huge lathes, great sets of locomotive drive wheels, electric and compressed air tools, brakes, roller bearings and apparatus. Several tracks in the Union Station yards hold new products just out of factories—a streamlined train, new air-conditioned passenger cars and light welded alloy steel freight cars and eight latest types of locomotives.

Aided by Competition

Spokesmen declared that the locomotive exhibit was proof that intense three-cornered competition in the last 15 years between steam, electric and diesel power speeded up evolution until today the railroad industry has "a special tool for every need."

On the display tracks are a 600-horsepower diesel-electric switch engine, two new Baltimore & Ohio locomotives, one a four-cylinder, single-expansion steam model with water-tube firebox, the other a 3600-horsepower diesel-electric; the Southern Pacific's new four-cylinder oil-burning steam locomotive for heavy freight and passenger work, with cab at the front; a new four-cylinder fast-freight model, a 7000-horsepower electric engine, a Pennsylvania Railroad Pacific type steam locomotive in new streamlined sheathing, and, for contrast, a Pennsylvania eight-wheel passenger engine built 32 years ago.

No motor cars—the "buses on rails"—are being shown. Spokesmen said that while those built are still used, no more were being constructed because they evolved into the diesel streamlined trains.

Exhibits of hopper and gondola cars show that since the last exposition in 1930, weights of these freight carriers in proportion to pay load have been cut 20 per cent through new alloys, welding, new bracing methods, and pressed steel girders made like automobile frames.

Example of Progress

Two freight cars in the union station yards today formed a striking exhibit of progress. One was the first steel hopper car built, which carries 40 tons and rolled 222,033 miles with iron ore, coal and limestone from 1896 until it was retired in 1928. The other, which carries 70 tons, is a new model weighing less than 23 tons empty and made of a new, extra strong steel alloy which saved five tons in its dead weight.

Statistics presented at the convention show that railroads pay $2,000,000,000 a year in salaries to 1,101,000 employees, who supervise and operate 1,836,000 freight cars and 50,000 passenger cars, drawn over 421,000 miles of track by 46,594 locomotives; that they use 19 per cent of the nation's fuel oil, buy 20 per cent of the steel mills' output and 21 per cent of the nation's lumber, and paid $213,000,000 last year for coal.

Junior Chamber Urged to Support Neutrality Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Col., June 19—Time out was taken from the routine of reports and committee recommendations of the eighteenth annual United States Junior Chamber of Commerce convention yesterday to elect Roswell P. Rosengren of Buffalo, N. Y., president, succeeding Walter E. Holman, Portland, Ore.

Ten vice-presidents and 30 directors were elected.

Creating much comment at the business session was the report of the committee on international relations recommending that the chamber support neutrality legislation for the United States, which will permit the Government to restrict and control exports of arms and munitions to the warring countries and articles essential to the conduct of war.

Continued co-operation of the American Government with the League of Nations in the fields of social, economic and humanitarian endeavor was endorsed by the committee. It was suggested, also, that the United States conduct its foreign relations in a manner which would not obstruct efforts of the League of Nations to preserve world peace. Approval of the United State's adherence to the World Court was recommended.

Advantages of Democracy

Closely allied with this, the Americanism committee related that its work has consisted largely of teaching benefits and advantages of the American democratic form of government. "We feel a better government will result when the people, generally, understand how to participate in a democratic form of government," the committee report said.

Occupying a prominent position for discussion was the Junior Chamber's pet objective of universal finger-printing. The finger-print education committee urged that the "Jaycees" carry on efforts to educate the general public on the value of finger-printing.

Fingerprinting Benefits

Milton M. Jastram, chief police of Centralia, Wash., pointed out that criminal and personal identification are far apart. Mr. Jastram told of the value of finger-printing all persons, starting with children, to serve as a means of identification in cases of mixup of infants in hospitals, kidnaping and accidents.

Mr. Jastram said it is possible to use fingerprint for validating contracts, eliminating false personation and avoiding insurance frauds. Several leaders in the universal fingerprinting movement advocated inauguration of the practice starting with the 1940 census.

The convention, labelled as the largest in the history of the organization, was to close its executive sessions at noon. An acceptance address by President Rosengren and an inaugural ball will climax the annual convention.

Lincoln's Leaving Home Town Enacted in New Salem Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SALEM STATE PARK, Ill.—The centennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's departure from the village of New Salem—which has been referred to as his "Alma Mater"—was celebrated here on June 17 with the dedication of three additional cabins in the long-deserted town which is being restored by the State. The village stands high above the Sangamon river, near Petersburg, in Menard County.

One of these newly dedicated buildings in particular, the Rutledge Tavern, played an important part in the career of the young man whose highway was the Sangamon river of the prairies, whose campus the rolling countryside, and whose unofficial instructors were pioneer villagers from the Southland, with a knowledge and a culture beyond that of most of the people with whom he had heretofore been associated.

He entered this New Salem "college-of-life" when he was 22; and six years later he was self-graduated to the practice of law in the State's capital, Springfield, and so started on his way to election as President of the United States some years later.

It was at Rutledge Tavern that Lincoln boarded, studied books from the Rutledge library, and came to know the proprietor's daughter, Ann, who was the town's popular belle, and who became Lincoln's sweetheart. The hewn log structure of this inn, with its chinked cracks, mitered corners, and windows of tiny glass, and its two chimneys of stone and log, has, like the other cabins, been furnished with articles authenticated as belonging to the period of the town, and as being appropriate to the circumstances of the occupants.

The other two cabins just dedicated, which bring the number already reconstructed by the State up to 17, are those of Isaac Gulihur, and the Trent Brothers. Alexander and Martin S. Trent at one time sued Lincoln, who had gone surety on a friend's bond, and about the same time they bought out the Lincoln-Berry store. Alexander Trent also served as one of Lincoln's two bondsmen when the latter was appointed postmaster.

With the coming of a railroad to Petersburg, New Salem became deserted as its population moved to Petersburg. But as Lincoln became more and more of a hero in the eyes of the nation, Menard County citizens talked more and more about him and the village in which he, together with ancestors of their own, had dwelt.

In 1906, William Randolph Hearst, with the purchase of 60 acres at the old town site, augmented the efforts of the local people to keep alive the Lincoln tradition. Six years ago the General Assembly appropriated $50,000 for the restoration of the village, after acquiring land in addition to the 60 acres which had been turned over to it. The village is being reconstructed largely by CCC labor.

At the afternoon's exercises Gov. Henry Horner delivered the dedicatory address. Later, at sunset, down in Kelso's Hollow beyond the village, 18-year-old Ann Rutledge of Ottumwa, Iowa, a descendant of James Rutledge on the male side, took the part of Ann in a pageant, "The Salem Years," written by Mrs. E. S. Cheaney of Petersburg. She is just a year younger than the New Salem Ann was when Lincoln first went to room and board at her father's tavern. E. S. Mitchell of Petersburg took the part of Lincoln. Many of the characterizations were done by direct descendants of the characters they depicted.

The pageant, given in a natural amphitheater edged by centenarian oaks, sycamores, elm, cedar and willow, portrayed the young Kentucky-born Lincoln in the first six years of his independent life, after he had left for good his father's household. It carried him from laborer to postmaster, to surveyor, to legislator; and it finally showed him disappearing over the brow of the hill, on a borrowed horse, toward Springfield, where he was to practice law.

The pageant was presented by the Old Salem Lincoln League, whose president, Henry E. Pond, of Petersburg, was chairman at the dedicatory exercises.

The State plans to complete reconstruction of the village, with it some 24 buildings, this year.

Sir James M. Barrie

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Sir James M. Barrie, who passed on today, achieved success in the field of literature and drama almost from the start. His career reached a climax in 1922 when he was decorated with the Order of Merit, one of the most coveted of British honors.

His early training as a writer before branching into literature was as a newspaperman in Nottingham, and later in London, where he wrote for the St. James Gazette, the British Weekly, the Speaker and the National Observer.

Born in Kirriemuir, Scot., May 9, 1860, Sir James was educated at Dumfries Academy and Edinburgh University. His first book, "Better Dead," a satire on London life, was published in 1887, and the next year he produced "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single."

While these three books attracted some attention it was said that his genius as a writer was first widely recognized and acknowledged with the appearance of "A Window in Thrums" in 1889. The best known of his early works, "The Little Minister," when dramatized by Sir James became one of the leading stage successes and later had several revivals.

His early works became better known than the man and thus Sir James amazed London when at a time he was being acclaimed he deserted the city for his little native town in Scotland. Modesty and shrinking from publicity were traits that characterized his entire life, and upon one occasion in 1909, when it was first rumored that he was to be knighted he dismissed an inquirer on the subject with "I don't go in for that sort of thing, you know."

After the stage success of "The Little Minister," Sir James produced many other notable successes including "Quality Street," "The Admirable Crichton," "Peter Pan," "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" and "What Every Woman Knows."

Sir James's best known dramatic works of later years included "The Legend of Leonora," "The Will," "The Adored One," "Half an Hour," "Der Tag," "A Kiss for Cinderella," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," "Seven Women," "Dear Brutus" and "Mary Rose." His last play, "The Boy David," was presented in November 1936.

Nomination Approved

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved yesterday the nomination of Louis A. Johnson of West Virginia to be assistant secretary of war. Mr. Johnson is a former commander of the American Legion.

California to Open Another Link In Shore Auto Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.—A new link in the oceanside highway that will eventually extend along the entire Pacific coast of the United States will be formed when the spectacular Carmel-San Simeon coastal road is opened to through traffic on June 27.

Ranking in importance along with San Francisco's newly opened Golden Gate Bridge as a means of providing a north-south tourist route in sight of the Pacific Ocean, this new highway is one of the scenic wonders of the West. For the first time it brings within the reach of motorists a portion of the rugged California coastline which has heretofore been inaccessible to them, and makes it possible to drive from the San Francisco Bay and Monterey peninsula regions to southern California almost without losing sight of the sea.

This new highway is said to be the first ever constructed by the State of California for primarily scenic purposes. It is not likely to become an important commercial route, for commercial traffic will continue to use the highway which runs along about 20 miles inland. The new road is sure to be popular with sightseers and tourists and those who travel for pleasure, for it brings fashionable Del Monte and Pebble Beach, historic Monterey and artistic Carmel onto a main north-south artery.

Up to now, motorists have been able to drive only some 30 miles south from Carmel along the coast road, to Big Sur, or about the same distance northward from San Simeon, where the Hearst hacienda is situated. There remained a gap of from 30 to 40 miles which was impassable for motor vehicles. With the closing of this gap, a major stride has been taken in completing the California highway system.

For 90-odd miles between the Monterey peninsula and San Simeon, the new road has in large part been cut out of steep cliffs and mountains rising abruptly from the water's edge. Throughout much of its course, one looks down upon the rolling Pacific from a height of several hundred feet. A series of marine vistas not to be surpassed anywhere in the world unfolds before the eyes of the traveler along this route.

Among the few roads which bear any resemblance to the new thoroughfare are the Oregon coastal highway and certain portions of the French and Italian rivieras. The California route, however, differs notably from the others in its isolation and wild grandeur. For nearly 100 miles, from Carmel on the north to San Simeon on the south, there is not a town nor city. Only a few ranches, and a very sparse population, mark the unrelieved isolation of the route. Much of its course lies along the western boundary of the Santa Barbara national forest.

Travelers along the new route will do well to take a plentiful supply of two items: gasoline and superlatives. There are few filling stations, and however large the number of adjectives the tourist may have with him, they are likely to be exhausted before he has completed the course. Expenditures of Ohs and Ahs is certain to be prodigal.

Opening of the road, built at a cost of approximately $20,000,000, is being celebrated June 27 with a barbecue at Pfeiffer's Park, one of several state parks along the route. Along its course are 32 bridges covering a total length of one and three quarters miles. These include the Bixby creek span, said to be the world's largest single arch concrete bridge, and the Dolan creek structure, described as the largest timber arch bridge in the West, patterned after similar spans in the Swiss Alps.

Mandates and State Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A decision of the New South Wales Supreme Court that the Commonwealth Government has no power to enact service and execution of process legislation as between the Australian states and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea is regarded in legal and political circles here as being of such importance that it is suggested that the Commonwealth Government may eventually decide to ask the Imperial Parliament to amend the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

The practical effect of the Supreme Court's judgment is that residents of the mandated territory are left without means of enforcing their legal rights against residents of the states.

The Supreme Court expressed the opinion that the mandated territory was not legally part of the King's dominions. "It may be that the territory is strictly a territory of the League of Nations, or of former Allied Powers," said Chief Justice Sir Frederick Jordan, in delivering judgment.

"The Commonwealth governs the territory subject to international arrangements involving certain moral obligations to the indigenous inhabitants. The exact nature of the territory's international status is a matter upon which much might be said, but it can hardly be suggested that it has reverted to the character it possessed before any civilized power interested itself in the area."

The practice has been that, where a judgment has been given in a New Guinea court against a resident of a State, a certificate has been tendered before a prothonotary of a State Court, who registers it, the judgment then taking force as if it were a judgment of the State Court. A number of such judgments have in fact been registered in New South Wales.

The Federal Government has power under the Constitution to make laws with respect to the service and execution of the process and judgments of the Courts of the States, and the Government will now have to consider how to extend this power to cover the Courts of the Territory.

The High Court of Australia, the highest tribunal in the land, will be given an opportunity of reviewing the State Supreme Court's finding.

Blum and Senate Still Deadlocked On Finance Bill

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—The fate of Premier Léon Blum's Government hung in the balance today as the Senate renewed consideration of his demand for virtual dictatorship over French finances.

M. Blum was adamantine in insisting that the Cabinet must have the right to act without waiting for Parliament's approval to meet the problem of an estimated 1937 deficit of $1,760,000,000, to protect the franc and the Government's credit.

The Senate Finance Committee was just as firm in its stand that the Cabinet's power should be specifically limited, even though Blum asked only that it be given until July 31.

M. Blum and Abel Gardey, the Senate Finance Committee's reporter, tried to iron out their differences, but there were no grounds for compromise, they announced.

There were predictions from within M. Blum's own People's Front Cabinet that the Socialist Premier will be beaten in the Senate unless he withdraws his demand for action on his bill.

14 Liquor Indictments

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (AP)—Fourteen persons and four corporations have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to violate federal liquor laws by converting denatured alcohol into beverage liquor, it was revealed June 17. The indictment was one of two impounded by Federal Judge George A. Welsh last week.

Two More Pastors Arrested in Reich

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—Two more pastors who are members of the Council of Brethren of the Protestant Confessional Synod have been arrested, Berlin headquarters of the synod was informed yesterday.

They were the Rev. Mr. Heime of Schneidemuehl and the Rev. Mr. Middendorf of Oldenburg. They were charged with violating the Interior Ministry's decree which forbids reading from the pulpit the names of men and women who have resigned church membership.

A careful check of the present status of arrests among the confessionals, which the Government seeks to bring under its administration, revealed:

Sixteen clergymen, four lay persons including two women, are in jail or concentration camps. Twenty-two ministers and vicars and two lay parish helpers were forced to leave the city or town where they were engaged in religious work.

Eleven pastors, one theological professor, and two teachers of religion, were forbidden to speak in public or to preach. One professor was suspended from his university.

Court Rules Pledge To Charity Binding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—A promise to contribute to a charitable fund is binding and enforceable under the law, according to a ruling by the Appellate Division, highest court in New York State, against I. Gainsburg, well-known New York City lawyer, who had promised to contribute $5000 to Beth Israel Hospital here.

After the pledge was made, the hospital assigned it to the I. & I. Holding Corporation, which brought a court action when Mr. Gainsburg refused to pay. The case then went to the State Supreme Court, where Justice Philip J. McCook ruled the pledge unenforceable on the ground that it was made without receipt of any consideration.

"The subscriber who fills in a subscription blank and the charity promisee do not contemplate a bargain in the mercantile sense," Justice Albert Cohn said in the majority opinion handed down by the Appellate Division yesterday. "Nevertheless, where the subscriber agrees to pay for a certain purpose and the promisee thereafter spends the money for that purpose, both intend a binding pledge, and the former should be compelled to live up to his promise."

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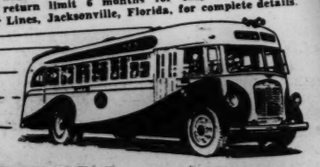
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Calcutta Sessions Emphasize United Effort in Social Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—The so-called "Parliament of Religions," held here during March concurrently with the centenary of the Indian sage, Sri Ramakrishna, may be regarded as having had considerably more significance even than the designation suggests. It actually partook in some respects of a parliament of the world, and so in it there was discernible ground for hope that the not distant future may see an international and interracial gathering under such a name and style.

To the worker for a better understanding among nations and races that shall presently dispel the conflict-breeding distrust and suspicion of the moment encouragement and inspiration are found in the very fact that such a gathering as this in India is possible at all, that the idea of it should have been conceived by thoughtful men and women and the conception transformed into actuality.

For in this gathering one finds the world represented in true parliamentary fashion, delegates present from Orient and Occident, from ancient cultures and modern, from the Old World and the New. It is worth while to note a few names by way of indicating what a representation of the cultural heritages of diverse races was here assembled.

Distinguished Delegates

Sir Francis Younghusband, the explorer, was the principal English delegate, and among the Americans was Dr. Peter Bokie of Cincinnati. Swami Parmananda of the Vedanta Center, Boston, was another from the United States. Other representatives included Prof. Helene de Wilmangrabowska of the Krakow University in Poland; Dr. H. Goetz of Kern University, Leyden, Holland; Prof. Tan Yuan-shan of Nanking, China; Miss Helen Boulnois of Johannesburg; Yusuf Ahmad Badgdadi of Baghdad; Shiek Muhammed of Cairo; Maung Aye Maung, representing Burmese Buddhists; J. A. Joseph, representing the Jews of Bombay; Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar of the International Federation of Societies of Sociology of Paris and Geneva; Sardar Jamiat Singh, representing the Sikhs of India; Count Keyserling, the well-known author; Prof. Vladesco-Raccassa of the University of Bucharest; Prof. R. C. Thurnwald of the University of Berlin; Prof. G. L. Duprat of the University of Geneva; and Prof. A. Niceforo, of the University of Rome.

Moreover, messages came from men and women in many lands whose interest in the gathering lay chiefly in its potentialities as a force for social progress.

Among these was one from Romain Rolland. "Nobody," he wrote, "has aspired more than myself during my entire lifetime to reconcile and unite all the great forces of the human spirit, the energies of faith in the universal life and love of all mankind, and I am happy that such an assembly of world-unity has been placed under the invocation of one who loved all humanity, Sri Ramakrishna."

The outstanding address of the Parliament was delivered by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, of which Sir Francis Younghusband said that for it alone the gathering might be said to be a success. The essence of the poet's plea was for "a living recognition of the neglected truth that the reality of religion has its basis in the truth of man's nature in its most intense and universal need."

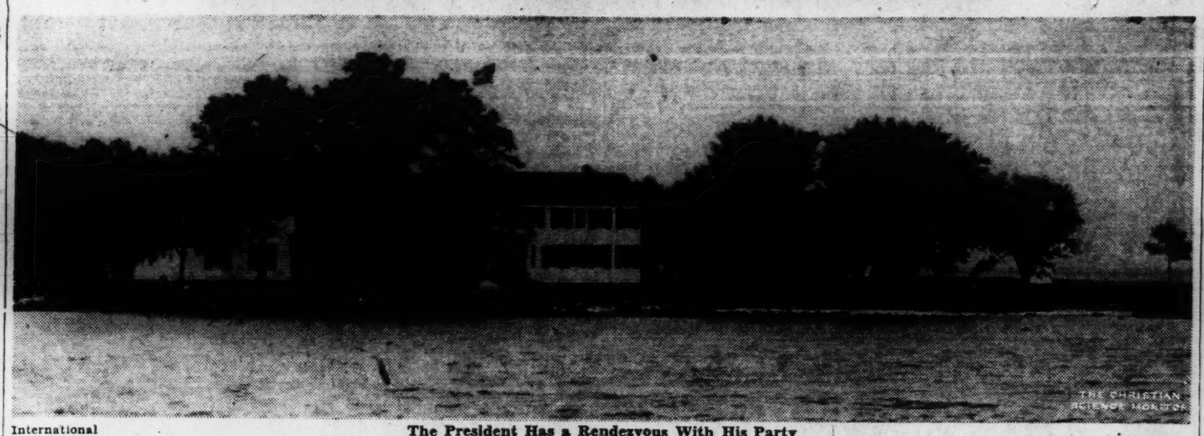
Most of the European speakers and many of the Asiatic found in this remarkable international and interracial conference the opportunity to stress the need of united and co-operative effort in social service in all lands. There was apparent a conviction that possibilities yet unrevealed lay in the very fact that men of all nations and races could come together in such an assembly and center their thoughts on a common ideal of human brotherhood and universal good will. "For the common good of all mankind," said one eminent Hindu Swami, "we must strive to discover the 'golden text' running through all religions."

Goal of Social Betterment

An English speaker submitted the same idea in the suggestion that a single underlying truth, called by many different names, really united all religions. On the basis of it, disregarding unessential differences and apparently irreconcilable viewpoints, it should be possible to join in a mighty and resistless advance for the social betterment of men and the annihilation of the forces that make for conflict and resultant destitution.

The thought of the gathering seemed, indeed, to focus itself on the immediate need of a social service and a cultural uplift that should find the support of every sect and people without distinction or difference of race, color or creed—internationalism, that is to say, in its ideal form.

Site Selected for Democratic 'Peace Picnic'



International

The President Has a Rendezvous With His Party

Inaccessible to All Save Water Craft, Jefferson Island, Maryland, Seen Here From an Approaching Boat, Is the Place Selected for the Great Harmony Meeting of the Democrats in Congress Over the Week End of June 27. During the Three-Day Get-Together on the Island's 75 Acres, President Roosevelt Will Hold Open House at the Jefferson Club, Where He Will Hear the Laments of Dissatisfied Democrats. No Topics Are Barred at the Conferences, It Is Said, but the Gentlemen of the Press Will Be 30 Miles Away at Annapolis

Strikes on Pacific Are Believed Tied To National Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19—This city's six weeks' hotel strike—settlement of which has just been postponed by an overwhelming employee-vote refusal to accept what hotel operators called their "best offer"—is considered here by both organized labor and employers as being more than a "mere hotel strike."

Both sides admit there is more at stake than the signing of an agreement over preferential hiring, hours and wages.

During the maritime strike on the Pacific Coast last winter waterfront labor leaders—generally conceded to be the driving force behind the organizational movement here—actually began their push toward a C. I. O. goal.

Immediately upon settlement of the maritime strike came the drive to organize other groups of workers in San Francisco and elsewhere on the coast. Coincidental with it has been the drive to organize department store employees. Keen observers believe these C. I. O. drives are a part of the nation-wide activity for labor organization.

Revolt in Democratic Party: 'Peace Picnic' Seeks Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

breach between the President and his invaluable buffer in the Senate. And now the dissident Democratic die-hards, who will battle the Supreme Court plan to the last ditch, have gone to the length of organizing themselves with Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, as chairman and a steering committee of seven others, into a permanent group. That means a savage floor fight if and when the Supreme Court proposal gets to the debate stage on the floor.

Just how deep does this Democratic schism reach, and where will it lead? Those are questions which observers ask each other here today.

That the White House recognizes its existence there can be no doubt. There is the announcement of the glorified Democratic picnic and get-together at Jefferson Island, designed to put everybody in good humor. Mr. Roosevelt's full quota of charm will be available there as boatload after boatload of Democrats disembark.

Again, the Administration has fallen back on two of the most sure-fire political weapons in its arsenal: in his significant press conference of Tuesday Mr. Roosevelt brought up the figure of the almost forgotten "Forgotten Man" in discussing the needs of the submerged one third of America's population. He promised there would be more of the same subject later, and a fireside chat on the subject. This is undoubtedly the most unifying single subject in the whole Roosevelt repertory.

Secondly, the drive against tax dodgers is the kind of cement that would unite almost any political party. Under the calm hand of competent Roswell Magill, boyishly disarming Under Secretary of the Treasury, Republicans can hardly charge the affair is a witch hunt, even though it may be all hemmed about with elements of political stage management. The facts of widespread tax evasion or avoidance are exhibited like laboratory specimens, and it will be strange if some of the national resentment aroused by the show does not accrue to the benefit of the New Deal itself.

The very production of all these elements of party popularity, however, indicates the White House appreciation that it has trouble on its hands.

How Far Will It Go?

Just how far the revolt will go, nobody can say. With the most popular figure in American political life in the White House, with his hold on the masses apparently still firm, and with the certainty that he will be the dominant issue in at least two more elections, 1938 and 1940, it will be surprising indeed if the party revolt gets out of control.

On the other hand, weighing the circumstances, it is obvious that Mr. Roosevelt never has had a united party. By the paradox of American politics even after two successive landslides, the Democrats are divided right in their own citadel. The South has always been Democrat, but never convincedly New Deal-ish. That is the distinction today. There are Democrats, and there are New Dealers. The conservatives and liberals are frequently poles apart. It is the story of the Republicans in former days all over again, in the rift between the Old Guard and Progressives. In part it is the division that every American President must face. It is the fundamental fissure and unreality of American political parties, which are built on geography rather than program. Mr. Roosevelt with his charm, Mr. Farley with his patronage, and Messrs. Robinson, Garner et al with their loyalty, have handled the fissure better than it has been handled for years past. The question is, is it going to crack-up now?

Conservatives in Lead

The two big stresses put upon unity lately have been the Supreme Court issue, and Mr. Roosevelt's dalliance with the C. I. O. and the strikers. But the real cleavage probably goes deeper. Men like Senators Glass, Byrd, Tydings, Bailey, Adams, Burke, Copeland, Walsh of Massachusetts, and other Democrats are not of the type that sympathize with Roosevelt's brilliant political and economic improvising under any circumstances. They want a balanced budget. They want calmness and normality. They want these things as strongly as any Republican. They are essentially conservative. They went along with Mr. Roosevelt in the days of the emergency for the most part, all at any rate save crusty, sharp-tongued Carter Glass, but now they show signs of increasing revolt.

Another, more important group for Mr. Roosevelt, are the Garners, Robinsons, Byrnes's and Ashursts: men who are loyal to the President as a matter of party regularity and personal friendship. These men are not at heart New Dealers. Many of them are conservatives. But they hold positions of power and for one reason or another they have gone along and aided the President at every step. They will continue to go along. But there is an apparent restiveness now even among them.

Signs of Trouble Ahead

And so Mr. Roosevelt faces a measure of trouble, the extent of which remains to be determined. Many quick-triggered observers have rushed to the conclusion that it is a full-fledged party revolt. Other more cautious correspondents think it is still merely a symptom. It seems too early as yet for the inevitable attrition of power that comes to any President in his second term. Mr. Roosevelt's political skill and affability are too potent factors to let the revolt go far, it would seem.

But nevertheless there are signs and portents in the air, and this may be said, if Mr. Roosevelt now finds himself in the midst of a first-class revolt it will not be because he has not had ample and sufficient warning.

Two Aides Quit League

GENEVA, June 18 (AP)—The resignation of two prominent members of its Financial Committee created a surprise today in League of Nations circles. Sir Henry Strakosch and Sir Otto Niemeyer, both British, resigned. The resignations at a time when the League's economic experts were believed to be planning a new policy gave rise to considerable comment.

Knudsen Charges Union Unable To Control Strikes

DETROIT, Mich., June 19 (AP)—The executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America was determined today to prove it has the control over members which the General Motors Corporation said it has lacked.

William S. Knudsen, General Motors president, issued a statement asserting that "the inability of the union to control its members" has caused more than 200 unauthorized shutdowns in 48 of the corporation's plants since it signed an agreement with the U. A. W. A., March 12.

Only a few hours earlier, Homer Martin, international president of the U. A. W. A., announced that members and local unions responsible for "wildcat" strikes would face fines, suspension and expulsion.

Corporations Blamed

Before making the announcement, the union head asserted "General Motors and other corporations cannot escape their responsibility" for many unauthorized strikes for which the U. A. W. A. has been criticized.

"It is preposterous," Mr. Knudsen returned, "to suppose that the corporation should be a party to the unnecessary layoff of a single man when his work is in demand. The corporation entered into the agreement in good faith and has observed all of its provisions."

The corporation executive referred to the settlement between the union and General Motors ending the prolonged strike in its plants. This provided there would be no stoppages of work until all attempts to negotiate grievances had been exhausted.

Charges Lack of Control

"The inability of the union to control its members has caused most of these unwarranted stoppages and loss of wages," Mr. Knudsen added. "Not a single effective disciplinary action has been taken by union officers to date. The union has not followed the agreed-upon procedure for adjusting grievances in a single case in which a stoppage has occurred."

Mr. Martin said the union's constitution provides that no unauthorized strikes may be called without a two-thirds vote of the local membership, by secret ballot, or without the sanction of the international officers.

"The international union will discharge any organizer who allows such strikes," he said, "and he will not be reinstated without an appeal to the executive board. Any local which does not discipline members who are guilty of calling an unauthorized strike will be subject to expulsion from the international union and revocation of its charter."

Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

about the debt. We spend and we spend, and there are some of us who vote for all appropriations and against all taxes. I do not name any one. Sometimes I've been inclined to get into that class myself. But the point I'm making is that we cannot go on forever doing it."

Senator Robinson said Mr. Hopkins was used to the present method of proceeding without restriction and naturally he would prefer to have it continued. "But I cannot understand why Congress should say we will impose no restrictions when the federal debt is higher than it was ever known to be in history, at a time when private enterprise is, in a measure, more prosperous than it was even in the year 1929.

"In my opinion," he told the Senate, "conditions have changed so that there is no longer the necessity for inviting projects which primarily are not work projects, but are improvement projects, which ought to be carried on independent of the work relief program."

With Senator Robinson out of harness, the Administration's proposal to give the President and Mr. Hopkins a free hand in saying how the $1,500,000,000 should be spent was defended by Senator Barkley, Senator George W. Norris (Independent Republican) of Nebraska and two new Democratic members, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida and Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming.

Former old regulars were put in the position of hearing the Democratic platform declaration that relief is a national problem quoted to them by first-termers.

Coptic Bishop of Ethiopia Held Prisoner in Venice

CAIRO, June 19 (AP)—The Foreign Office was informed by the Egyptian Minister in Rome today that the Abuna Cyril, Coptic Bishop of Ethiopia, is being held a virtual prisoner in Venice because of differences with Premier Mussolini.

The report said that the Duce wanted the Abuna to declare the independence of the Ethiopian Church which has been a branch of the Egyptian Church since the fourth century A. D.

Soviets Get Daily 'Thriller' Of Polar Party on Ice Floe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Four men and a dog drifting on an ice floe near the north pole are providing the men, women and children of the Soviet Union with an exciting "thriller serial," a romance of human courage and at the same time a continuous lesson in the wonders of natural science.

The experiences of this little group are being skillfully utilized by Soviet newspapers, by broadcasting stations and motion-picture theaters, by teachers in schools and lecturers in factories and collective farms, to stimulate Soviet patriotism and to teach the sciences.

Every Soviet worker, every kindergarten child, is familiar by this time with the purposes of the expedition, has been taught by charts and maps, by diagrams and photographs, the uses of the natural instruments used by the expedition to add to the sum of human knowledge.

The story of the four men who were landed by airplane near the north pole on May 21 to spend at least a year on the drifting ice, has become a nation-wide "study course," taught by thousands of teachers to millions of pupils, young and old. Daily lessons are supplemented by radio reports from the polar station.

Attributed to Socialism

All Soviet citizens have been assured that this is "their" expedition, although only a few persons knew anything about it until the men had actually landed near the Pole. Simple Soviet citizens derived vicarious satisfaction in reading a statement by the aviator who piloted the first airplane that he felt sure of success because he knew "millions of friendly eyes" were upon him, despite the fact that preknowledge of his flight was limited to a few officials. Uncritical citizens accept official assurances that such an expedition is possible "only under socialism."

The facts of the expedition are exciting enough to hold public attention in any country. There is dramatic "news value" in the experiences of this little group, living in their little tent, four yards long, three yards wide, and 6.5 feet high.

This tent, like everything else in the expedition, represents recent achievements of natural science. It is constructed of duraluminum, enclosed in an outer envelope of four layers: an inner layer of waterproof rubber, two layers of silk quilted with elderdown, and an outer layer of strong canvas, painted black to absorb the rays of the sun.

The tent has two small windows of safety glass, and a floor of pneumatic rubber cushions 15 centimeters thick, which can serve as a raft if the ice melts. In the coldest weather it is believed the air in this tent can be maintained at a temperature of 14 degrees above zero, Fahr.

Silk and Woolen Underwear

Natural scientists have designed the men's clothing. They wear silk underwear next their bodies, with woolen underwear above it. Over this, they wear sweaters of merino wool, leather trousers and shirts with flannel lining; above this, reindeer-fur trousers and shirts and lambskin greatcoats lined with fox skins.

Next to their feet they wear woolen socks, covered with dogskin stockings and reindeer boots of skin. They are equipped also with laced mountain boots for warmer weather, and fur-lined sealskin boots for damp weather. They wear woolen gloves under fur mittens and woolen undercaps beneath fur caps or leather helmets. To protect their faces they have moleskin masks and special goggles.

They carried with them 75 sealed metal boxes of food, expected to last them for 75 weeks. The concentrated food is designed to make soups, jellies, bread, cutlets, milk, fruit and vegetables. Each box weighs 90 pounds; 5000 chickens were used to make 600 pounds of chicken powder.

Because everything had to be carried by airplane, weight was reduced to a minimum. The men's "house," food, clothing, supplies, power plant, fuel, instruments were specially made of the lightest materials recently developed. A small windmill provides power for electric light and radio broadcasting. For emergencies, the party has a gasoline motor and a hand dynamo.

Lessons in Ice Charts

Radio reports bring to millions of Soviet citizens daily reports of this group's activities. The commander, I. D. Papanin, an experienced Arctic explorer, explains what each man is doing. The astronomer and magnetologist, E. K. Fyodoroff, tells how he uses a magnetic theodolite and a sextant to determine the location of the ice floe; how he gathers material to draft a magnetic chart of the central Arctic basin; how he systematically observes magnetic storms and the aurora borealis, with photographs and sketches.

The hydro-biologist, P. P. Shirshoff, describes his daily meteorological observations; how he uses an anemograph to measure the force, velocity and direction of winds; a thermograph to record temperatures; a barograph to record atmospheric pressure; and a hydrograph to measure humidity. He explains the complicated use of the bathymeter, with its 9000 meters of thin steel cable, to measure ocean depths; how it requires four hours of constant attention to draw up the bathymeter from depths of 4000 meters.

Separated Food Caches

During their first weeks on the ice floe, the men have spent much time in fixing their camp for the long winter vigil, although they began making some observations from the first day. They have built several food-storage rooms about 300 yards apart to have a food supply in case the ice break up. They maintain a watch of the ice day and night.

Following their activities, every Soviet "pupil" knows that the four men take turns in making observations; that the commander is also a mechanic and watches the power supply; that Mr. Shirshoff took special training to guard their health. They eat three hot meals each day, prepared by the men in turn on a kerosene stove. The dog, too, has duties; he is expected to guard against polar bears.

The research importance of this expedition is very great. But Soviet leaders consider its educational possibilities equally important. This little group of explorers and natural scientists is being made to serve as a course in patriotism and natural science for all the people of the Soviet Union.

Russian Fliers on Way to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

tance of their goal if their normal flight is unimpeded.

Oakland municipal airport, across San Francisco bay from here, offers adequate landing facilities for the plane, with wide, smooth runways used by huge transport liners.

Apparently to avoid publicity should the venture fail, the Russian embassy brought diplomatic pressure to bear in stifling news of the flight.

Second Attempt

Back of the bold conquest, which primarily is an exploration flight, is the possibility of establishing a commercial air route between Russia and the United States via the North Pole.

Two years ago the Russian ace, Sigismund Levaneffsky, attempted the flight but was forced back by engine trouble before reaching the pole.

In announcing the flight, the Russian Government said it had satisfied a request of the "three heroes of the Soviet Union" to organize the venture.

The plane was described as a low wing monoplane, with retractable landing gear. It has red wings and gray fuselage, marked U. R. S. S., the letter "N" and the figures 025. It carried a 20-watt radio transmitter, the call letters of which are "RETET."

Clarification Requested

Confusion concerning location of the ship was occasioned last night when it twice reported its position without saying whether the longitude was east or west. Army authorities requested clarification in future reports.

The most direct route would carry the plane 1000 miles overland from Moscow to the Kola Peninsula, then 1000 miles over the Berents Sea to Franz Josef Land, and 1616 miles over icy wastes to Prince Patrick Island off the North Canadian Arctic coast.

Then the big plane could speed southwestward over Central Canada to Edmonton, Ala., and directly on to Oakland.

From lonely Point Barrow, Alaska, southward, United States Army and Canadian officials arranged a network of radio stations to aid the fliers with weather information.

Master Sergeant Stanley Morgan of Point Barrow was on duty in his isolated wireless "shack" to listen for the Soviet plane.

The army radio at Anchorage, Alaska, was a clearing house for much of the traffic, and was keeping Washington informed officially of the flight's progress.

Teamster Strike Cuts Milk Supply Of Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19 (AP)—Labor trouble spread here yesterday as milk company drivers struck, tying up practically all deliveries in South Jersey.

The strike of the American Federation of Labor teamsters' union came only a few hours after a walkout of 120 employees at the Ambassador Hotel, 600-room Boardwalk structure.

Thomas M. Brady, business manager of the teamsters' union, said drivers seek a guaranteed $26.40-a-week minimum and better general hours and wage improvements. He declared the inside workers in four major milk concerns also struck for an eight-hour day and wage increases.

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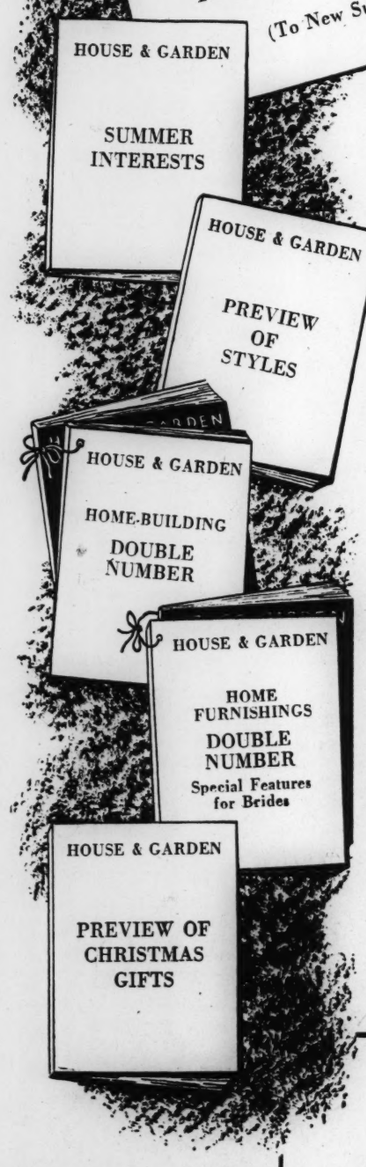

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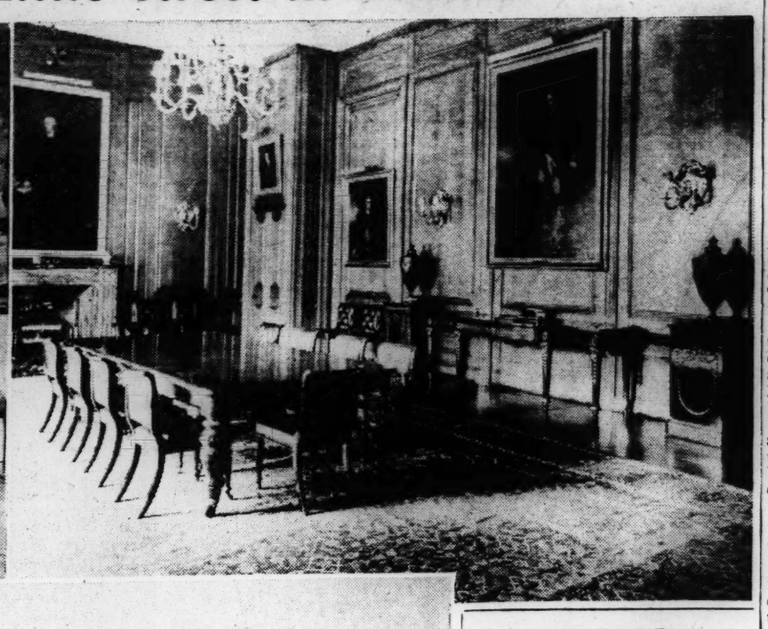
'A Little House in a Little Street in London'

King and Queen of England recently dined at No. 10 Downing street with the Baldwins; Recalling a bit of history of a Harvard graduate whose name is associated with England's center of empire affairs.



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The other night the King and Queen of England dined in a little house in a little street named after a student of an American university! Moreover, the student's uncle was the first Governor of Massachusetts!

The house is No. 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the British Prime Minister where Mr. Baldwin has just said his farewell to politics. And so King George and Queen Elizabeth came in state to that tiny street which is named after George Downing.

Just as the metropolis of the greatest State in the Union was named "New York" after the Duke of York—later James II who was the most absolute of the Stuarts, so Downing Street has for godfather a Harvard graduate. . . . Come with me and press the bell at No. 10 to get a neighborly glimpse of the most important house of this most famous street in the world.

British Mainspring

"An old-fashioned house in an old-fashioned street, in a quaint little old-fashioned town." Strange that that lonely little tune hums in one's head crossing the threshold of the house that is the mainspring of British affairs—upon which all eyes have been turned so particularly of late. With the simplicity of the very great, without the austerity of modern self-consciousness, it neither overpowers nor intimidates. There it stands—unassuming, unostentatious, wise with understanding, tolerant of the tourists brushing its very portals—the homely growth of centuries, suggested not so much the electric control guiding the "Ship of State" but rather the domestic hearth where the pipe of peace is smoked. And family life is preserved.

But what of the man who founded this home in the very heart of officialdom? No succession of Prime Ministers, including some of the greatest men in history, can dim the name which he has given to Downing Street. Sir George Downing — the godfather of Downing Street—although born in England of English parentage, lived for eight years in New England and was a graduate of Harvard University, his family having adventured forth to America where his uncle was the first Governor of Massachusetts.

Like a Comet

Young Downing returned from New England and rose, before he was 26, from a Puritan preacher in Cromwell's army to Chief of the Intelligence Staff with rank of Major General at £4 a day—one of the most influential positions in the Commonwealth. How he came to be persona grata with Charles II who Knighted him, shows a remarkable volte face, but the enlightenment from the error of his ways led him to important poses in the Exchequer where Pepys, the great Diarist, was a clerk under him. Later Downing was made Ambassador to The Hague.

Ever the diplomat and politician, Sir George acquired land in the shadow of the Throne and when he built his "four great houses," parts of which survive in the present Nos. 10 and 11, Whitehall was even then the center of British Government. Only from what is left us of Inigo Jones's superb banqueting Hall may we visualize the Whitehall of 1660. Visitors this year passing the Cenotaph may picture that road, known as King Street, running through the precincts of the Palace, extending southward from Charing Cross, and arched by two magnificent gateways, the Holbein one leading into St. James's Park and another close by to the spot where the Cenotaph now rests. The cock-pits and tennis courts formed the western boundary next the park. Beside these Downing leased the land.

Close to Palaces

Downing Street still is almost within the precincts of a palace as St. James's Palace is across the adjoining St. James's Park and Buckingham Palace shines in splendor across the waters of the little lake between. Now with added dignity the Treasury and Privy Council offices shade the garden of No. 10 where a border of vari-colored Nemesia garlands like a rainbow-ribbon the stern encircling wall which has stood there since the days of the Union of England and Scotland. Opposite is the Foreign Office to which Mr. Anthony Eden now wends his way and as if in gallant complement, the old Tilt Yard still flings its open spaces, now the Horse Guards Parade.

When Sir George Downing built his houses, the Surveyor General of Works, Sir Christopher Wren, was a model censor of public works, for he stipulated that the houses be "such as fit for persons of good quality to inhabit" and "not nearer than 14 feet to the park, though he might erect a terrace as far as the wall and set flower pots or statues upon it for the beautifying and ornament of the buildings." Wren and his followers therefore preserved for us today much of the original dignity of the position. Garden gates open into the Horse-Guards Parade and the Park, and pots of pink geraniums still beautify the old walls of Downing. The years between 1681 and 1937 have wrought but little change in the surroundings.

Story of a Garden

Abutting on the garden, No. 10 is seen to be composed of two houses and the history of the garden portion shows that Sir George did not originally own this land upon which was built a mansion for the Earl of Litchfield who married Charles II's daughter by the Duchess of Cleveland. But as Litchfield was a Jacobite, the house was eventually resumed by the Crown and later George II in 1735 offered it to Sir Robert Walpole, the first Prime Minister of Great Britain. About this time it was incorporated with No. 10, and the whole considerably altered again in the early nineteenth century.

From the frivolous days of Tudor kings through the turmoil of changing governments! And as recently as 40 years ago cows were milked outside the garden gate in St. James's Park! "Berry," the late general factotum of No. 10 where he served succeeding Prime Ministers from Lord Roseberry to Mr. Baldwin, used to say he well remembered seeing that pastoral scene enacted and told with humor of finding in the cellars the hip-baths belonging to Mr. Gladstone.

Always Busy Center

"An old-fashioned house in an old-fashioned street, in a quaint little old-fashioned town," is No. 10 to you. Turbulent times it has seen, both past and present, yet the terrace to which the privileged turn first as the scene of the greatest conferences in international history—those war councils of 1914-18—is a serenely simple spot modest with pink geraniums, in lead tanks clearly dated 1660 C. R. (Charles Rex). It was a favorite spot for those international councils on the survival of the English-speaking peoples, and off it opens the famous Cabinet Room.

Stepping through the long glass window, with its quaint half-doors, there is the room where the great war cabinet signed their momentous documents. More recently it saw the steadying of all ranks behind the Constitution. Here particularly one finds revealed the impressiveness hidden behind the exterior simplicity of No. 10. Though there is nothing of the grandeur which may be seen in lesser offices in either the United States or Canada, its personality shining through its severe furnishings is founded on the precepts of its law books. Stripped of all but books and pen and ink on its polished mahogany table, the empty green leather chairs are presided over by but one ornament, the portrait of Walpole, the first Prime Minister.

Hooks for Ministers

Only slightly less interesting is the anteroom with its hooks named for the hats of Cabinet Ministers—the marble bust of the warrior, Duke of Wellington, regarding them coldly. Disraeli and several other marbles in the long corridor toward the private rooms lead to the staircase up which are grouped engravings of the Prime Ministers and First Lords of the Treasury from Walpole to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The private apartments look out upon the garden side, a friendly garden with a fig tree, too. Birds twittering in the May trees and luscious fushsias nodding in the breeze beneath a hearty evergreen oak. A friendly, homely garden understandable as belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, the then occupants, in whom the people have found the quality of friendship to a superlative degree. Through their former kindness it is now possible for a Canadian to reveal the intimate details of the Prime Minister's residence.

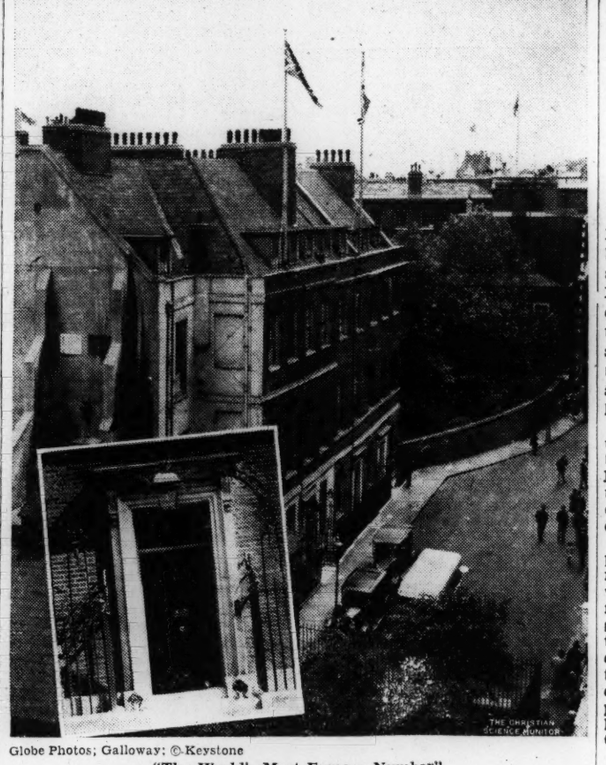
The warmth of living personalities is felt in the drawing room, boudoir and breakfast room which Mrs. Baldwin decorated with colorful old china, rare embroideries, gleaming brasses, flowers galore and those knick-knacks which convert an official residence into a home. This is no mean feat in a house that so distinctly speaks officialdom, but with that gift of understanding, seeking not to impress, but to invite—the Baldwins always happily combined duty and pleasure.

The State Dining Room where George VI and his Queen Elizabeth went to dine during Coronation celebrations, is a distinguished apartment with gently arched and ornamented plaster ceiling; on its oak paneled walls are four great portraits of Pitt, Salisbury, Wellington, and Nelson.

On the walls of the hall hung a beautiful Burne-Jones tapestry—that noted artist being a relative of Mr. Baldwin, as was also Rudyard Kipling.

Most colorful in the State Drawing Room where there are many gold and silver presentation pieces, the furniture is crimson embossed velvet copied from Queen Anne pieces in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Many of the presentation pieces were tributes to Mr. Baldwin as a man as well as a Prime Minister.

And it is as a man, as the godfather of Downing Street, that Sir George Downing, that graduate of Harvard, will be longest remembered. Not even all the wealth he accumulated, by which his grandson founded Downing College at Cambridge, will perpetuate his name with such human interest as the tiny street to which he stood sponsor.



Globe Photos; Galloway; ©Keystone

"The World's Most Famous Number"

Lower: Inset—Doorway to Residence of Britain's Prime Minister, Known Far and Wide as "No. 10 Downing Street"; the Actual Building Is Shown on Its Crooked Little Street in London. Above: Left—The Prime Minister's Study, Which Has Changed but Little in 200 Years. Right—The Dining Room at "No. 10"

Alumnae Flock to Enroll

To campuses now bright with summer frocks and the gaiety of Commencement Week — Wellesley, Smith and Mount Holyoke—another stream of students has already begun to flow for condensed courses of study. These are graduates back on the old campus for enrollment in that newer phase of adult education, the Alumnae College. At Smith, husbands are welcome.

Commencement Day at Wellesley, Monday, marking the end of the seniors' undergraduate days, will also bring the beginning of a four-day course for some 250 alumnae enrolled in the short session of the annual Alumnae College.

A faculty of 12 Wellesley professors and one visiting lecturer will give a brief survey of new intellectual developments. Each lecturer, an expert in his field, will speak on experiences in his own research.

These include the archeological expedition unearthing the treasures of Antioch, current events, Oriental gardening and expression of Eastern culture, Greek drama, "The Kingdom of God in Contemporary Christian Thought," English literature, the theater, and the struggle in Spain.

The Alumnae College will be the first of four organizations to occupy the Wellesley campus during the summer. The Episcopal Conference for Church Work will open June 28, and the new England Institute of International Relations the following day. Both close July 9 to make way for the Summer Institute of Social Progress which will be in session from July 10 to 24.

Fifth Session at Smith

At Northampton, Mass., 225 members are already enrolled and another 100 are expected for the fifth session of the Smith Alumnae College. Smith was one of the first of the women's colleges to offer this form of adult education to its graduates. Its theme this year, June 22-26, will be "The Mediterranean."

At Smith, alumnae, former student, and Smith husbands who will attend Alumnae College will be housed on the campus in the quadrangle. The two new dormitories, Laura Scales and Franklin King, will be used in addition to Cushing, Ellen Emerson, Jordan and Gardiner houses.

The general subject, "The Mediterranean," will be developed from the historical, political and cultural points of view. The lectures will be given by 11 Smith and two guest professors. There will be four lectures daily, with time allowed for the alumnae students to enjoy swimming, tennis, boating, squash, badminton, and bowling. A class in folk dancing will be taught on the lawn of the quadrangle and group singing will be conducted by Arthur W. Locke, professor of music at the college.

Dr. William Allan Neilson, president, will welcome the alumnae students at the opening dinner on Tuesday evening, June 22, and will preside again at the final question period and at the farewell luncheon Saturday, June 26.

G. Antonio Borgese, Ph.D., visiting professor of comparative literature in the William Allan Neilson chair of research 1932-35, and professor of comparative literature and Italian the following year will speak on "The Growth of Fascism." Pedro Salinas, Ph.D., of Madrid, formerly instructor of Smith juniors in Spain, and now visiting professor at Wellesley, will lecture on "Spain Today."

Mount Holyoke Workshops

At South Hadley, workshops for the advancement of personal hobbies and interests was a new development of the fourth annual Mount Holyoke Alumnae College, held this week, following the 100th commencement exercises.

Informal classes in modeling, sketching, floriculture, sports and conferences on posture were offered to returning alumnae, under the guidance of faculty members.

For the general theme, "Changing Ideas in Europe," class, round table and panel discussions supplemented the lectures on natural science, religion, philosophy and art. Dr. Mary E. Wolley, president, led the final discussion yesterday on "Implications for America."

Federal Inquiry Into Youngstown Strike Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—A "thorough investigation" by federal authorities of the strike situation in Youngstown, Ohio, is demanded by the American Civil Liberties Union in a statement today following an inquiry into the strike by a committe composed of A. L. Wirin and W. K. Thomas, attorneys representing the union.

The report of this committee urges that the United States Department of Justice investigate the situation and determine whether any federal law guaranteeing civil liberties has been violated by Youngstown authorities and demands that the sheriff and chief of police in Youngstown dismiss special deputies, stop buying arms and ammunition and cease all "provocative acts."

Legal Action Urged

It recommends that legal action be started to test the "arbitrary action of city authorities in banning strikers' parades," and urges citizens and city officials in Youngstown to "discourage vigilantism, actual or incipient, and thus stamp out every manifestation of mob violence."

The "encouraging situation" at the Warren and Niles plants of the Republic Steel Company, where the sheriff has refused to enlarge his force of deputies and where picketing has been permitted without interference, according to the committee, is contrasted with the "alarming" situation in the Youngstown zone.

Use of Gas Assailed

Criticism was particularly directed by the committee at the "wholly inexcusable" use of tear gas and shooting by the sheriff's men and Youngstown police in encounters with strikers "and to the convoying of men and food through picket lines.

"It is quite clear," the report says. "That the armed forces already created and stationed in Youngstown, together with the grave likelihood of the sheriff and city authorities augmenting and transforming these virtual armies completely equipped with all the instruments of modern industrial warfare, constitutes the greatest menace to future industrial peace."

Connery's Place As Chairman Goes To Mrs. Norton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19 — Mrs Mary T. Norton, Democratic member of Congress from New Jersey, accepted the chairmanship of the House Labor Committee, made vacant by the passing of Representative William P. Connery Jr., of Massachusetts, partly because she wants to see women succeed in public life and partly because she feels it will help her constituents.

Speaker William B. Bankhead is understood to have urged Mrs. Norton to remain at the head of the House District of Columbia Committee, but she refused, believing it her duty to women in general to take every upward step opened to her.

Mrs. Norton already has an impressive list of "firsts" after her name. She was the first Democratic woman freeholder in her state; the first woman to be elected to Congress from the Democratic Party, the first to be appointed chairman of a congressional committee; and the first woman chairman of a state committee. As chairman of the important district committee, she has had the title, "Mayor of Washington."

First Job as Stenographer

Born in Jersey City of Irish parents, Mrs. Norton is qualified for the labor position by the fact that her first job was in a factory—as an office stenographer. She earned $8 a week.

After she married, Mrs. Norton became interested in the Jersey City Day Nursery, where her work attracted the attention of Mayor Frank Hague. He induced her to enter politics. Her record of advancement is evidence of her fitness for the profession.

Highly respected as dean of the women in Congress, Mrs. Norton is now serving her seventh term in Congress. She can hold her own with the best of parliamentarians on Capitol Hill. She tends strictly to her job, returning frequently to her Jersey City district to see what her constituents are thinking.

Directs Wages Bill

In her new position, Mrs. Norton will step directly into the important job of directing the Administration's new wages and hours bill through the House.

Her advancement will mean that women will hold two of the most important labor posts in government, since the President chose to put the first woman Cabinet officer in the labor post.

In announcing her decision, Mrs. Norton explained: "I represent a labor district in New Jersey and I feel the people of that district have more claim on me than do the people of the District of Columbia or anyone else: They have returned me to Congress seven times. I would, indeed, be ungrateful if I did not take advantage of the opportunity better to serve them."

McGrady

(Continued from Page 1)

fusal to petition the Labor Board for an election. There is a tacit recognition in the charges that the union does not have a majority in the plant because of intimidation and that therefore it will not seek an election until intimidation has been removed.

The letter containing the charge states that "we have not formally filed our petition with the board, requesting that an election be held, but rather suggests that there be an immediate investigation by your board, looking into the charges which we have thus made, and a hearing to be held thereon at the earliest possible moment."

Normal Procedure

This is the normal procedure of unions as developed under the Wagner Act. When they decide to call an organization strike they look to the labor board to protect them against moral or physical resistance by the employer. So long as they can charge intimidation they can also contend that an election would not be a fair test. The result is that in no case to date has a labor union petitioned the board for an election while charges of intimidation against the employer were pending. It explains why in the present strike no such formal petition has yet been made.

The first invocation of the Wagner Act involving the Inland Steel Company started the question of the obligation on an employer to sign a contract on its way through the judicial processes. The company's answer to the complaint was received by the Labor Board here today. Ultimately the board will hand down a ruling which in all probability will then be carried into court.

While the machinery is thus being set in motion to clarify the law involved in the strikes, those strikes themselves became more crucial today. It had been hoped here that Miss Perkins' plea for a truce would lead to a suspension of hostilities until the mediation board can get into operation. Information from the strike front, however, indicates a negative response to this plea. It had been intended that Mr. McGrady, who only landed in New York yesterday afternoon from Europe, would spend the week-end here picking up the loose threads of the situation. But hurried conferences in the early hours of the morning involving the White House cancelled all engagements he had for today and saw him on the way to Cleveland.

Re-Registration Rule Decreases Relief Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19 — Officials of the Department of Public Welfare, which recently took over Baltimore's entire relief load, have found an almost automatic device for whittling down the rolls. It consists of requiring each family formerly registered with the Emergency Charity Association and desiring to continue receiving aid, to re-register with the department. Results have proved, according to officials, that many families do not register a second time.

It is also proving difficult for new relief cases to get on the department's rolls. Five hundred and seven applications have been received from families not formerly registered. Of these, only four have been accepted, with 223 still under investigation.

Early Lists Steps Needed For U. S. Troops in Strike

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Stephen T. Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, said today the Government could not order out troops to prevent disturbances in the steel strike unless requested to do so by a Governor or state Legislature.

Mr. Early was commenting on a second request for federal aid from Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown, Penna. He said he was not speaking for the President.

Run of Sea Bass in Maine

WARREN, Maine, June 19 (AP)—Fishermen today flocked to the Georges River drawn by a run of sea bass up the stream for the first time in history.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these program. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

*Utica—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 10:30 a. m; Wednesdays, 4:45 p. m.; WRAX, 920kc.

Quoddy School in Full Swing As Final NYA Quota Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, June 19—With the full quota of 250 New England NYA youths having arrived at this town, the Federal Government today stood ready to carry out its plan of fitting young men for jobs.

On the site where the New Deal's huge program to harness the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay halted because of lack of funds, boys from 18 to 25 years of age will receive instruction from National Youth Administration teachers in practically all types of trades in an effort to make them better fitted to qualify as wage-earners.

When the last addition of 30 boys from Vermont arrived, formation of a "city government" was begun. A "charter" has been written and is scheduled to be submitted to the "citizenry" for approval. The "constitution" was framed by a committee of five boys, three from Maine, and two from Massachusetts.

As soon as the "charter" has been accepted, steps will be taken for election of a mayor and council. The council will be composed of eight boys, each representing 31 students at the camp.

A group of five boys has already made plans for printing a daily newspaper. Called "Ye Village Crier," the paper will have a staff composed of editor, news editor, club activities editor, sports editor and sports reporter. As the camp expands, it is expected that additional writers will be added to the staff.

Tests have already been begun by recreational leaders at Quoddy Village to determine the studies and sports for which each boy is best fitted.

A baseball diamond has been cleared at the camp, and orders have been sent for equipment and supplies. According to plans, leagues will be formed and group competition encouraged. Tennis equipment has already arrived. An outdoor basketball court, as well as other sets for outdoor exercises, are under construction.

Classes have begun, and the boys are already learning how to manipulate the intricate parts of automobile engines, to string electric cables, lay bricks and do sheet metal work and printing among other things. The boys will remain at camp until Oct. 31, when they will return home and be assisted in obtaining jobs.

Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

pany—over refusal of the latter to sign labor contracts.

The darkening situation in the bitter "battle of steel" was emphasized in a new telegraphic appeal to President Roosevelt by Mayor Daniel J. Shields of Johnstown.

Three Drastic Moves

The three drastic moves—martial law, the threat of 40,000 miners marching on Johnstown, and Mayor Shields' dramatic appeal to the President—developed as the newly appointed federal steel mediation board, headed by Charles P. Taft II, assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, to open a facts-finding investigation into the steel strikes.

Mr. Taft said the board has no plans "just now" to subpoena witnesses, although it was indicated that once the probe gets under way, Mr. Taft will seek to bring the major principals together in an attempt to settle the chief point at issue—the question of signed labor contracts between steel and C. I. O.

Governor Earle said he was deeply disappointed in Mr. Grace's refusal to shut down the Cambria works of Bethlehem Steel.

"With the plant open," the Governor declared, "the assemblage of miners and strike sympathizers would constitute a powder magazine which would menace the community."

Ferry Worst Peril Couple Faces On 35,000-Mile Cruise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Dodging Hudson River ferry boats provided Mr. and Mrs. Roger Strout with as many hair-raising thrills as any event during a three-year world tour in their 37-foot auxiliary ketch Igdrasil, which rocked at its Manhattan mooring today while the owners freshened up from a long haul from Nassau and prepared to sail for Maine waters.

Mr. Strout, former assistant professor of physics at Georgia Institute of Technology, dusted the salt off many tangled yarns about dangerous cruising in small boats and held that during 35,000 miles of traveling there had been no "dangerous incicents," and not a single "narrow escape." "We just don't do such things," he said.

The world tour, which began with a trip to see the coastal scenery of New Zealand, was described as the Strouts' first attempt at deep-sea sailing. Until he put to sea in the Igdrasil, which he built himself, Mr. Strout's nautical experience had been confined to paddling canoes.

A graduate of Bowdoin College and the University of Chicago, Mr. Strout conceived the plan of a long ocean voyage and set about building the ketch after a Dutch design, adding a few ideas of his own.

The ketch was two years in the building. When completed, it was a chunky vessel of 13.8 tons net, with a five-foot draft. Mr. Strout says it is similar the craft in which Capt. Joshua Slocum made the first one-man voyage around the world in 1898.

With a generous supply of provisions, Mr. and Mrs. Strout left Jacksonville, Fla., on June 15, sailing to the West Indies and through the Panama Canal on their way to New Zealand by way of Marquesas and Fiji Islands. On their way home they called at the Christmas Islands, Capetown, South Africa, before crossing the South Atlantic.

The cost of the three-year trip, Mr. Strout estimated, was about $2000. Part of the expense was defrayed by writing articles.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
Last Week (But One)
NO CONCERT TOMORROW
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
MONDAY 8:30
Featuring Negro Music and Artists
TUESDAY, JUNE 22
ENTIRE HOUSE TAKEN BY HARVARD CLASS 1912
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23
ITALIAN PROGRAM
THURSDAY, JUNE 24
SANROMA—PIANO
MONDAY, JUNE 28
REPEAT REQUEST

YOUTH STATION
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS
Latest MARCH OF TIME!
Travel to MOROCCO Fishing THRILLS
MICKEY MOUSE OUR GANG BEACH SPORTS

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2—Features—2
MARX BROS. "A DAY AT THE RACES"
Also: "RACKETEERS IN EXILE"
Geo. BANCROFT-Evelyn VENABLE

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing Through Next Wednesday
NORMA SHEARER and LESLIE HOWARD
"Romeo and Juliet"
PAUL KELLY and JACQUELINE WELLS
"The Frame-Up"
CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
Mon., Tues., Wed.
MAUCH TWINS—ERROL FLYNN
in
THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER
Josephine Hutchinson-Geo. Brent in
MOUNTAIN JUSTICE

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Brittany Coffee Shop and Garden
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 - 2
SUPPER 6 - 8
222 Newbury St., Near Exeter St.

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
AIR CONDITIONED
Refreshing Atmosphere
Delicious Food
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner or Supper

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AT THE VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
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Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

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tasty - delicious FOOD
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DUNN'S
ANIMAL FARM FOR CHILDREN PARKING SPACE
Comfortable Accommodations, Atmosphere of Friendliness
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Formal or Informal
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DINNER 5 to 8:30
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FULL COURSE DINNER
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Dine Delightfully
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On the Worcester Turnpike - Route 9

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On Old Nantasket Road
HULL, MASS.
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We raise all our chickens and vegetables
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From the World of Sport—U. S. Clay Court Tennis—N. C. A. A. Meet—Baseball

Cardinals And Red Sox Spurt In Major Races

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Yankees and Cubs are leading the American and National League pennant races at the moment, interest was centered this morning on two clubs who were settled in third and fourth places. The Cardinals, who stand third in the National, and the Red Sox, who hold fourth position in the American, have set the fastest pace during more recent games and seem destined to win higher places in their races.

For weeks, the Cards staggered along with a pitching staff that consisted of practically one man—Dizzy Dean. Old Diz was mowing down the opposition with regularity, but he was carrying a major portion of the burden alone. Eventually, the Red Birds slipped to the bottom of the first division and there was a suspicion they might slip further.

Help for Dean

However, just when the "experts" were beginning to ignore the Gashouse Gang, along came two more pitchers to aid the struggling Dean. Lon Warneke hit a winning stride and Bob Weiland, a big left-hander, followed suite. As a result, the St. Louis club has now won 11 of its last 13 starts, Dean winning three games, Warneke two and Weiland three. The other three victories are scattered among Manager Frankie Frisch's relief corps.

At the end of the day yesterday, which saw the Cardinals defeat the Bees, 5 to 2, the Frisch outfit was in third place, only one game behind the floundering Giants and 2½ in back of the leading Cubs. Weiland yesterday gave up 13 hits to the Bees, but left 11 runners stranded on the bases. The Cards bunched hits in the sixth and eighth innings and scored all of their runs.

The Cubs tightened their hold on first place by beating the Phillies. Augie Galan clinched this game by driving in three runs with a triple in the last of the ninth. One and a half games separate the Bruins from the second-place Giants.

The Giants ran into trouble yesterday in the form of Lee Grissom, who seems to pitch almost every other game for the Cincinnati Reds. The young left-hander limited the champions to five hits and beat them, 5 to 3. The Reds drove Carl Hubbell off the mound in the third inning. It was the sixth straight time Carl was batted to the showers.

Pittsburgh triumphed over Van Mungo and the Dodgers, 6 to 4.

Red Sox Climb

Meanwhile, the Red Sox scored over Cleveland, 5 to 4, for their fifth successive victory and their sixth in the most recent seven starts. Little Dominic Dallesandro's pinch single in the eighth inning pushed the winning run across the plate. Manager Joe Cronin used three pitchers, Rookie Arch McKain from Minneapolis getting credit for the triumph.

The rise of the Red Sox dates to the arrival of Buck Newsom and Ben Chapman from Washington. Chapman, in particular, has played sensational ball in right field and proven an inspiration to his new team mates. Ben's speed—he has stolen three bases on two days—has added considerable momentum to Cronin's offense.

By winning yesterday, the Red Sox climbed into the first division, replacing the beaten Indians. The Boston team is only five games behind the first-place Yankees. The Indians have dropped four in a row.

Only one other American League game was played yesterday. That was won by the Browns, 6 to 0, over Washington. Oral Hildebrand held the Senators to two hits, a clean single to left by Al Simmons and a scratch hit through shortstop by Buddy Lewis. Sam West led the St. Louis batting attack with four hits.

Helen Hicks in Her Big Golf Try Today

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Helen Hicks, New York's "business woman" golfer, will make the big try today for the only title within her reach, the western women's open crown, against sturdy Bea Barrett of Minneapolis.

The husky New Yorker campaigned for the open championship two years ago and reached the semi-finals before Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City caught up with her. Yesterday she shot her way into the finals of the event, only tournament in the country for which cash and carry feminine golfers are eligible, by a 5-and-4 triumph over Betty Botterill of Salt Lake City, at the Beverly Country Club.

Miss Barrett, young, but a seasoned campaigner, won the other bracket finalist position by smothering Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill., who Thursday eliminated the second "business woman" in the tournament, Texas' Babe Didrikson. The tall Minneapolis shotmaker's margin was 7 and 6, and indicated she will give Miss Hicks a rousing battle, if not a beating, in the 36-hole championship round.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	42	13	.764
Montreal	30	22	.577
Buffalo	29	23	.558
Syracuse	27	27	.500
Toronto	27	28	.491
Rochester	23	31	.426
Jersey City	17	32	.347
Baltimore	15	34	.306

Results June 18
Newark 2, Rochester 0.
Jersey City 4, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 2.
Toronto at Baltimore (postponed)

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	49	28	.636
San Francisco	46	31	.597
Los Angeles	42	34	.553
San Diego	42	37	.532
Portland	36	39	.480
Seattle	36	40	.474
Oakland	29	49	.372
Missions	28	50	.359

Results June 18
Sacramento 4, Seattle 3.
Missions 8, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 10, San Diego 8.
Portland 4, Oakland 3.

Far West Leads In Qualifiers At NCAA Meet

BERKELEY, Calif., June 19 (AP)—The Far West, paced by the University of Southern California, held the advantage at the end of qualifying events for the star-studded National Collegiate Athletic Association championships.

Seven thousand fans watched U. S. C., favored to retain the team championship, place 11 men, Stanford was second with eight. Ohio State and Washington State had five each; Michigan, Indiana, and Columbia four each.

Other schools placed qualifiers as follows: Three—Wayne, Georgia, Kansas Teachers (Pittsburgh); Illinois, Kansas State, Idaho. Two—Temple, Boston College, Washington, Pittsburgh, Kentucky, Rice, Kansas Teachers (Emporia); University of California at Los Angeles, Nebraska, California. One—Michigan State, Chicago, Georgia Tech, North Dakota, Colorado, Southern Methodist, San Jose State, Miami, Maryland, Duke, Louisiana College, Purdue, Oregon, Notre Dame, Minnesota

Tomlich Outstanding

The outstanding individual achievement of yesterday was contributed by Allan Tomlich, wirey little star from Wayne University, Detroit.

He qualified in three events, winning the 220-yard low-hurdles in 23.4s., fastest of the three heats, placing in the 120-yard high hurdles and taking third in the 100-yard dash.

Far Westerners showed the way in three of the four field events in which trials were held. Stanford's Jim Reynolds took the shotput with 51.76ft.; Pete Zagar won the discus throw with 156ft., 3in., and Lowell Todd, of San Jose State College, headed the javelin throwers with 214ft., 9¾in.

Richard Gill, of Boston College, won his heat in the 440. Sam Stoller, of the University of Michigan, won by inches over Ben Johnson, Columbia captain, in a heat of the 100-yard dash which was so close that the eighth runner was only a couple of steps back of the winner. Stoller's time was 9.8s.

Peacock in Fast Heat

In an even faster heat, Eulace Peacock, Temple star, won his heat by three yards in 9.7s.

Forrest Towns of Georgia, world's record holder in the 120-yard high hurdles at 14.1s., was an easy winner in the first heat of his specialty Tomlich of Wayne, Patterson of Rice, and Osgood of Michigan qualified in that order.

The half-mile trials produced two winners expected to put on a spectacular duel today. Johnny Woodruff, long-legged Pittsburgh star, and Dave Rogan, little-known speed burner from University of Kentucky, headed the fields in their respective tests in easy fashion.

Woodruff, 1936 Olympic games 800-meter champion, was clocked in 1m. 54.4s., and Rogan raced his half mile in 1m. 54.3s. Each sprinted into a long lead in the stretch.

Harvard Places Two More As Schmidt Fails

Bill Schmidt, captain at Harvard's track forces, failed to qualify yesterday for the combined Harvard-Yale track meet that will meet an Oxford-Cambridge combination at the Stadium July 10. John Callaway in the 220 and Mason Fernald high hurdles, made the grade and brought the Crimson entry total to nine.

Yale fared far better in yesterday's qualifying competition by placing four more men and bringing their total representatives to 14.

Harvard's hard working leader has had a more or less off season on the hurdles and yesterday, hindered by an ankle injury, Schmidt knocked over three timbers and was beaten to the tape by Tom Day, Yale freshman.

The freshmen athletes of both colleges held the spotlight of the day. Jay Shields and Tom Lussen, Blue yearlings, were qualifiers by coming through in the pole vault and high hurdles, respectively. Harvard's first year man was Fernald.

The team:

100—Easton Burlingame (Y), John Callaway (H).
220—Gardner Millett (Y), John Callaway (H).
440—James Lightbody (H), Frank Curtis (Y).
880—Alexander Northrop (H), Johns Congdon (Y).
Mile—Alexander Northrop (H), William Watson (Y).
Two-Mile—Joseph Fox (Y), Wilbur Woodland (Y).
High Hurdles—Mason Fernald (H), Jay Shields (Y).
Low Hurdles—Alfred Mills (Y), Ted Day (Y).
Shot Put—Bert Litman (H), George Downing (H).
Vault—William Harding (Y), Thomas Lussen (H).
High Jump—Bob Haydock (H), Guilliaem Aertsen (H).
Broad Jump—Hunt Ethridge (Y), John Ferguson (Y).

Light Work for Crimson

RED TOP, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Harvard crews, in training for the annual regatta with Yale next Friday, took a light workout last night on the Thames river. The varsity and junior varsity eights rowed 2½ miles downstream at a leisurely pace, and on the way back sprinted for a mile with the beat raised to 32. The freshmen rowed two miles and back ,practicing the stroke they intend to use for the first three minutes of their race with the Eli yearlings. The combination crew confined its practice to racing starts.

Increase Swim to 10 Miles

TORONTO, June 19 (CP) — The Marathon swim for men held at the Canadian National Exhibition Aug. 31 will be increased from five to 10 miles, officials announced yesterday. The original distance when the event started here in 1928 was 25 miles. The women's event, slated for Sept. 2, will be over a three-mile course. No division of prize money has been made yet but $6000 will be split between the two events, it was announced.

No-Hit Hurler - - - *—By Pap'*

1902 JIMMY CALLAHAN
1905-06 FRANK SMITH
1911 ED WALSH
1917 ED CICOTTE
1922 CHARLEY ROBERTSON
1926 TED LYONS
1935 VERNON KENNEDY
1937 BILL DIETRICH
- THE WHITE SOX HAVE HAD MORE THAN THEIR SHARE OF NO-HIT, NO-RUN PITCHERS
BILL -DIETRICH-
- CAST OFF BY THE ATHLETICS AND SENATORS, HE CAME INTO HIS OWN FOR THE WHITE SOX BY DOWNING THE BROWNS 8-0 WITHOUT ALLOWING A HIT OR RUN
KENNEDY
DIETRICH
LYONS
THE CHICAGO TEAM BOASTS THREE MEMBERS OF BASEBALL'S HALL OF FAME ON ITS PRESENT STAFF
Pap'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—The ears of the partisans of many American sports will be attuned to reports from across the Atlantic during the coming month, as the crucial moments in the various American invasions approach. Wimbledon, Henley, Southport, Carnoustie, have all attracted groups of stars whose performances will be as closely watched as the later sensational performances coming on this side.

First and foremost, the American Davis Cup team will be the cynosure of attention. Already the British authorities are sensing something unusual in their attack, not alone as a result of their victory over the Australians. It is not often that newcomers are given the position in the ranking for the All-England championship, but Bryan M. Grant Jr., and Frank A. Parker, neophytes to the classic courts at Wimbledon, have been given preferred positions over players who have been prominent in past years. The accession to the premier position of J. Donald Budge, over Baron von Cramm, hitherto ranked second only to Frederick J. Perry, also illustrates the trend. Even young Wayne Sabin is beginning to step into the limelight, though only two years ago he would not even been considered as a candidate for the entry.

Great Britain Dismissed

But beyond that, the clasn with the victors of the European zone final, be it Germany or Czechoslovakia, will be watched eagerly, as the general opinion all over the tennis world dismisses Great Britain, lacking Perry, from having much chance for a successful defense of the Davis Cup, against the challenge of any one of the three nations that will now fight for the challenge right. Of course, the preliminary battles in the championship, and the fortunes of the members of the three teams will furnish something of a guide of what is to come, but not until the battles of the ties have actually been fought will anyone breathe freely.

On the ladies side, too, the fortunes of the American stars, Helen H. Jacobs and Alice Marble, against their British opponents, including Kay Stammers, will be observed as a line on what may come when the struggle for the Wightman Cup and the championships over here bring them to Forest Hills. The possibility that other stars listed in the divisions for each group, both men and women, may decide to come over here will also make the scrutiny of Wimbledon of even greater interest, as Baron von Cramm, and Heinrich Henkel, for the first time, are possibilities, and our old-time friend, Roderick Menzel, who well lives up to the old-time name of his nation, Bohemia, makes another attack on our fortress.

Tabor at Henley

At Henley, the appearance of the Taber School crew affords an international flavor, with the memory of past successes there of other American representatives in previous years stirring up a taste for more.

But, the most formidable invasion of all departed from these shores Wednesday, when the American bred golfers of the Ryder Cup team launched forth into the deep with hopes of bringing back not only the trophy they already are holding, but some championships as well.

Capt. Walter C. Hagen, veteran of many successful quests for British honors, now relegated to the background, has one of the strongest teams ever taken abroad, with a sprinkling of veterans like Horton Smith, Gene Sarazen, and Densmore Shute, backed by a squad of youngsters who have fought their way successfully past the pick of the professional golfers. Henry Picard, Johnny Revolta, and Tony Manero, have had some international experience, but such players as Ralph Guldahl, Sammy Snead, Bid Ed Dudley, and Byron Nelson, were practically unknown the last time the team went across.

Their selection came as the result of a test which conclusively proves that they must be good, as they were chosen on their play over 108 holes of medal play, composed of the 36-hole test which started the Professional Golfers' Association championship, and the entire four rounds of the National open. Yet all four averaged better than four strokes a hole.

With the conclusion of the National clay-court championship this week, lawn tennis in America will go to grass for the balance of the summer, and with a few interruptions, that surface will get the pick of the home-stayers right up to the end of September. Merion Cricket Club will set the ball rolling on Monday, as the collegians gather at Haverford. The collegians will then move up to Staten Island for the Eastern championships. Nassau County Club, Glen Cove, Longwood Cricket Club, Sea Bright, Southampton, Newport, Rye, Longwood again, and Forest Hills will complete the program, with only Jackson Heights and Spring Lake to satisfy the clay-court devotee.

Adams Eliminated In Quarterfinals

LONDON, Ont., June 19 (CP)—Two former champions came through the quarterfinal round of the Ontario Amateur Golf Association championship tournament yesterday as the 1936 champion met defeat. J. G. (Sonny) Adams, Scarboro, the titleholder, was defeated 1 up by Gordon Taylor Jr., Toronto Summit, in the quarterfinals.

C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville and Jack B. Nash, both former champions and both of the London Hunt and Country Club, advanced to the semifinals in the second day of the tournament. Somerville defeated J. C. Boeckh, Toronto York Downs, 1 up at the twentieth hole and Nash trimmed A. B. Stanley, Toronto Mississauga, 6 and 5, to enter the semifinals.

John Rowswell, Toronto Thornhill, defeated W. Eckhardt, Mississauga, 1 up at the nineteenth hole to complete the semifinal championship round. Eckhardt and the 20-year-old Rowswell were all even at the end of the regulation match but the youngster won the extra hole.

Yale Varsity In Time Trial

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 19 (AP)—The Yale Varsity crew was timed in 20m. 25s. last night over the same upstream, four-mile course that will be used for the year's big race against Harvard next Friday. The Blue oarsmen rowed through fairly rough water and with a following wind. The tide was about at its turn and neither aided nor hindered the shell. The time was considered good. The varsity is not expected to go over the course again until the evening of the race.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Helen Hicks, United States champion in 1931, turned "business woman" golfer; Pie Traynor succeeded George Gibson as manager of Pirates.

Five Years Ago

Lauri Lehtinen of Finland set world records of 14m. 16.9s. for 5000 meters and 13m. 50.6s. for three miles in Olympic trials at Helsingfors.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	32	19	.627
New York	32	21	.596
St. Louis	29	21	.580
Pittsburgh	28	22	.560
Brooklyn	21	26	.447
Boston	20	29	.408
Philadelphia	20	32	.385
Cincinnati	19	31	.380

Results June 18
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 7.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 5, Boston 3.

Riggs, Hendrix Senior and Hunt In Semifinals

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Three west-coast stars and one from Florida won their way yesterday into the singles semifinals of the 27th annual national clay courts tennis tournament.

Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, the favorite and defending champion, advanced through the quarterfinals by downing Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 6—3, 6—4, while Walter Senior of San Francisco, eliminated Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., 4—6, 7—5, 6—2. Joe Hunt of Los Angeles advanced at the expense of Thane Halstead, Chicago, 7—5, 6—1, and Art Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., defeated Wilbur Coen Jr., Kansas City Star, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Today's singles pairings pit Senior against Hunt and Hendrix against Riggs. Finals will be played Sunday.

In the doubles competition, John McDiarmid of Princeton University and Gene McCauliffe of Chicago reached the semifinals, defeating William and Chester Murphy of Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. With rain having delayed the program, officials also hoped to rush all doubles competition through the semifinals Saturday.

Two upsets featured the fourth-round play, the major one being the 6—2, 6—2 victory scored by Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., seeded 11th, over McDiarmid, rated No. 2. Just before that match, Cooke, who was unseeded, had defeated Barnard Welsh of Rockville, Md., rated sixth, 6—3, 6—3.

Riggs won his fourth round match from William Murphy of Chicago, 6—4, 7—5, while Coen downed Frank Kovacs of Berkeley, Calif., 8—6, 6—3. Halstead rated 14th, upset Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, and Hunt, seeded No. 3, defeated Vernon Marcum, Lakeland, Fla., 6—1, 6—4.

Senior of San Francisco advanced by whipping William Talbert of Cincinnati 6—3, 6—2, while Hendrix defeated McCauliffe, 6—3, 6—4.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Augie Galan, Cubs—His triple with bases loaded in ninth inning beat Phillies 8-7.

Lee Grissom, Reds — Stopped Giants with five hits for 5-3 win.

Moe Berg, Red Sox—Hit double and single, driving in three runs in 5-4 victory over Indians.

Al Todd, Pirates—Hit triple, double and drove in two runs in 6-4 win over Dodgers.

Bob Weiland, Cardinals—Fanned eight in stopping Bees, 5-2.

Hildebrand, Browns — Shut out Senators 6-0 with two hits.

Purdue vs. Santa Clara

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 18 (AP)—Purdue University has signed a contract for a football game with the University of Santa Clara, to be played Oct. 28, 1939. Athletic Director Noble Kizer said yesterday. The game will be played in Kezar Stadium as one of the feature attractions of the World's Fair to be held in California.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player, Team	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	49	189	44	78	.413
Gehrig, Yankees	50	188	39	74	.394
Klein, Phillies	33	108	23	41	.380
Vaughan, Pirates	50	200	32	74	.370
Bell, Browns	51	207	33	76	.367
Travis, Senators	29	101	12	37	.366

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	18	.633
Detroit	30	22	.577
Chicago	28	23	.549
Boston	25	22	.532
Cleveland	26	23	.531
Washington	21	30	.412
Philadelphia	18	29	.383
St. Louis	18	30	.375

Results June 18
Boston 5, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 6, Washington 0.

Budge Defeats Bunny Austin At 6—1, 6—2

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Don Budge, America's top ranking tennis star, crushed Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, British Davis cup ace, 6—1, 6—2, in the final round of the Queens Club tournament today.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, sensational Polish girl, handed Kay Stammers of England a neat 6—3, 6—0 drubbing in the finals of the women's division. Miss Stammers was far from top form. She missed easy volleys and frequently double-faulted.

Budge's one-sided triumph not only enabled him to retain the title he won a year ago but also established him more firmly than ever as favorite for the all-England championship, starting at Wimbledon on Monday.

In Top Form

The red-haired Californian, in top form, completely outclassed Austin, who won only five points in the last six games of the opening set. After losing the opening game, Budge won the next six in a row for the set and continued his streak through the first two games of the second set before the Briton could win another game.

Budge finished the tournament with the remarkable record of having lost only six games in 12 sets.

The crowd of 2000 sat almost silent in amazement as he made Austin look like a second-rater. Even more brilliant than in his earlier matches, the Californian sent thundering drives into the corners, completely baffling Austin.

Austin Falls Twice

Twice Austin fell in going after them and lay on the grass, shaking his head in despair. The Briton never succeeded in handling Budge's terrific first service and was equally helpless against the American's frequent drop shots.

Dorothy Andrus of New York and Stamford, Conn., paired with Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France to win the women's doubles title, defeating Mary Hardwick and Ermyntrude Harvey of England, 8—6, 6—1.

The mixed doubles crown went to Susan Noel of England and Chevalier Paul de Borman of Belgium with 7—5, 6—2 conquest of Mlle. Jedrejowska and H. Billington of England.

Budge and Gene Mako, America's Davis Cup doubles combination, successfully defended their doubles title, defeating the French pair of Christian Boussus and Yvon Petra, 6—1, 7—9, 6—1.

College Board of Athletic Control Named at Hofstra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Hofstra College of New York University has organized a college board of athletic control to assume complete charge of both intercollegiate and intramural sports for men and women at the Hempstead institution, it was announced today by Dean Arthur D. Whitman.

The board is composed of two trustees of the college, Arthur C. Phillips and George M. Estabrook, and three faculty members, Dr. G. Calvin Brous, Everett Lyne and R. Burr Smith, chairman. Undergraduate advisory boards will be formed for men's and women's athletics.

Faculty and trustee control of athletics is one of the most recent developments in educational circles, Dean Whitman said. Sports are becoming co-ordinated with curricular activities in physical training.

Made Extensive Study

Dr. Whitman said that Hofstra authorities had made an extensive study of recent trends in leading eastern colleges and universities before organizing the board, following the procedure of the curriculum committee which recently announced a four-year curriculum after several months' research.

"A century or more ago college faculties in this country frowned on 'playing with balls and sticks,'" Dean Whitman said. "Students, of course, continued to play, and with the expansion of interest in intercollegiate competition athletics were generally ignored by the college authorities.

"Alumni stepped forward to assume responsibility and for a long period took charge of the 'business end' of college athletics. Alumni control was often unsatisfactory, and although college administrators were often the leading critics of the practice, they refused to deal with the problem themselves.

Educators Awakened

"Gradually, however, educators awakened to the educational advantages of an integrated sport program and realized that they must themselves assume complete control. This trend toward faculty and administrative control of athletics has become increasingly evident in the leading colleges and universities in the East. It is a recognition of the responsibility which the college has in providing a safe and sane athletic program so that the physical development of the student may keep pace with his intellectual development."

An extensive construction program is under way at Hofstra College this summer in preparation for next year's athletic program. Work has begun on the new Calkins Gymnasium, which will be one of the largest on Long Island when it is completed early in the fall. The men's and women's playing fields are being prepared for the fall sports: football and women's field hockey. Plans are also being made for a varsity baseball team next fall.

Six games have been arranged for the college's first football team this fall. The schedule follows:

Oct. 9—American International; 16—Bergen County Junior College; 23—New York Institute of Applied Agriculture, at Farmingdale; 30—Brooklyn College, at Brooklyn.
Nov. 13—Montclair Teachers, at Montclair; 20—Gallaudet.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Two Great Regattas

With the rapid approach of the end of the intercollegiate sports season of 1936-37 two of the most famous events that take place annually under the auspices of college authorities will soon become history. On Tuesday the Intercollegiate Rowing Association holds its annual regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the historic Hudson River, and those two great college rivals—Harvard and Yale—will hold their private regatta on the Thames River at New London, Conn., next Friday. As it is the oldest intercollegiate sports event in the United States and steeped with tradition, the latter of the two may be regarded as the classiest American college sports event of the season. The colleges which will be represented on the Hudson River, however, will receive plenty of well deserved attention, this year especially, as among their number will be the crew which won the Olympic eight-oared championship for Uncle Sam in the games held in Germany last summer.

© International
Ed Leader

Harvard vs. Yale

Whenever the undergraduates of Harvard and Yale meet in athletic competition, there is sure to be a contest, even though it may not be of as high a standard of excellence as some other college athletes might stage. But whether of championship class or just average proficiency, the Crimson and Blue are sure to draw one of the most colorful gatherings and their regatta on the Thames River, for scenic grandure and picturesque setting, ranks first. No one who has not had the good fortune to attend one of these regattas can imagine what it looks like as it has no counterpart. The long observation trains with their hundreds of Harvard and Yale sympathizers waving their banners, while the trains, keeping up with the crews, went their way along the river bank like two great snakes, the people along the banks of the river watching the eights get away at the hand of the starter, or getting a fleeting glimpse as the two eights skim by, or watching them cross the finish line, form a panorama long to be remembered.

The Washington Stroke

This year there is a new reason for watching the outcome of the Harvard-Yale regatta, due to the fact that, for the first time in the history of the regatta, both crews will be rowing under the same system of coaching. For a number of years Yale has been instructed by Ed Leader, former University of Washington star oarsman and coach. The Blue has been particularly successful under his coaching, although Harvard won the four-mile race last year as well as on four other occasions during his term at New Haven, which began in 1922. This year finds Harvard under the tutelage of Tom Bolles, also a former Washington oarsman and coach. The Crimson has done well under the new stroke, winning all of its sprint races except the one against the Navy. Now the race which counts above all others with these two colleges is in the offing and the question of which is the better crew is not only to be settled, but the question as to whether Bolles or Leader has been the more successful in conveying the Washington stroke to the eight young men who make up the respective crews, also rests on the result.

The Olympic Champions

Turning to the Hudson River and we see one of the greatest college crews ever put together ready to defend the title which it won last year. Coach Al. Ulbrickson has taken another great eight to the IRA regatta, the same one that made a clean sweep in 1936, by winning the Pacific Coast Conference, Intercollegiate Rowing Association, National A. A. U., and Olympic championship titles. At the present writing Navy is the only crew which is conceded a chance of taking the 1936 honors away from the Huskies. The Midshipmen went through their sprint season without a defeat and appear to be one of the greatest varsity eights turned out at Annapolis in a number of years. It is also one of the few eastern crews which is not coached by a University of Washington graduate, so this regatta, unlike the H-Y one, will furnish a chance to compare the Washington stroke with that of another school as taught by Coach Charles S. Walsh.

Coaches Anxious As Poughkeepsie Race Day Nears

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—The crew of seven college navies have been furrowing the Hudson for more than a week in final preparation for their big test of the year, the intercollegiate regatta here Tuesday. Anxious coaches are clocking rival eights. Towering oarsmen are strolling the city streets and stolid citizens are spending their spare time along the waterfront to watch the eights go by.

With all this in mind, here's what's what in regard to the contestants:

The favorites: Washington still rules the river as far as records and training go. The Husky varsity fought off the challenge of the jayvees in a test duel yesterday morning and is firmly established as the No. 1 boat. Coach Al Ulbrickson, who saw his oarsmen win a year ago and go on to win the Olympic title, was seen to smile after his two upper-class boats had rowed a dead heat over the four-mile course. The varsity had under-stroked the junior eight most of the way, then finished with a spurt at a beat of 40.

Navy, the eastern favorite, is having trouble becoming accustomed to the four miles. Coach Buck Walsh is not satisfied with the varsity eight, unbeaten during the "sprint" season.

"They are too confident," Walsh says, "somebody has been telling them they're good."

California, always a threat, has been shabby in recent workouts. At numbers 4, 5, and 7, it is a typical California eight—big, rangy and experienced—but the bow and stern look weak and detract from the boat's efficiency. The California freshmen, however, are exciting enthusiastic comment.

The upset stable: Almost any crew from the East except Navy can make this classification. "I'm afraid of Columbia," says Ky Ebright, the California coach. The other coaches echo him but insert the names of Cornell and Syracuse.

The city: Minus the usual banners that are hung out on its biggest day of the year, Poughkeepsie nevertheless is ready to welcome what it believes will be one of the largest regatta crowds.

The coaches: All except Ulbrickson are worried, and all may have a few secret doubts. Ralph Hunn, coach of the lightly regarded Wisconsin crew, is the only one not especially concerned over the outcome. Wisconsin hasn't rowed here for years and is just beginning a comeback.

"We're just here as a start," says Ralph. "The future is what we're working for, and we're here for the ride."

And for six of the seven boats in the varsity race Tuesday evening that's what it will be.

American Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Toledo	31	24	.564
Minneapolis	32	25	.561
Indianapolis	30	24	.556
Milwaukee	28	26	.519
Columbus	27	30	.474
Louisville	25	28	.472
Kansas City	21	28	.429
St. Paul	22	31	.415

Results June 18
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 4
Toronto 10, Milwaukee 3
Louisville 4, St. Paul 0
Kansas City 3, Columbus 2

Gehrig, Medwick Retain Leads In Offensive Races

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The batting turnover was terrific on both sides of the big league front this week, with only the two leaders, Lou Gehrig and Ducky Medwick, escaping the virtually complete change in the pace-setting groups.

Gehrig, collecting 10 hits in 21 chances during the week, boosted his American League leading average to .394 and increased his pace-setting margin to 27 points over his nearest rival, as Beau Bell of the Browns climbed into second place with .367.

Medwick hit safely 12 times in 29 chances to retain a .413 mark at the top of the National League list.

Otherwise, the old leaders slipped considerably to make room for the new contenders. Chuck Klein, brought off the Phillies' bench at last, traveled at a .586 pace for the week to skyrocket into second place in the National League with .380, while Arky Vaughan of the Pirates and Buck Jordan of the Reds, tied for second a week ago, dropped to third and fifth, respectively.

Lyn Lary of the Indians dropped out of the American League first-ten, making room for Sam West of the Browns, who took tenth place. Five of the National League leaders of last week—Heinie Manush, Brooklyn; Dolph Camilli, Phillies; Ken O'Dea, Cubs; Gil Brack, Brooklyn, and Lloyd Waner, Pirates—fell out, with Klein, Johnny Mize of the Cardinals, Billy Jurges of the Cubs, Al Todd of Pittsburgh and the Reds' Ernie Lombardi moving in.

Chess Masters Play In Five Adjourned Games

KEMERI, Latvia, June 19 (AP)—Five adjourned games were played off yesterday in the international chess tournament with two Americans, Samuel Reshevsky and Reuben Fine, among the winners.

It was Reshevsky's second success, giving him a tie for first place with H. Berg of Latvia. Fine, who drew one of his games, is in a tie for third place. E. Steiner of Hungary also gained a full point. The summaries:

First round—S. Laudau, Holland, drew with R. Fine, United States; S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, drew with P. Keres, Estonia.
Second round—Keres lost to Reshevsky; Fine defeated M. Feigin, Latvia; E. Steiner, Hungary, defeated V. Mikenas, Lithuania.

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Standings of the first ten in each league:

American League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehrig,	New York	50	188	39	74	.394
Bell,	St. Louis	51	207	33	76	.367
Travis,	Washington	20	101	12	37	.366
Greenberg,	Detroit	52	201	51	73	.363
Walker,	Detroit	52	222	41	80	.360
Di Maggio,	New York	44	189	41	66	.349
Cronin,	Boston	45	178	35	60	.341
Gehringer,	Detroit	41	153	36	52	.340
Bonura,	Chicago	51	204	38	69	.338
West,	St. Louis	40	145	26	49	.338

National League

Medwick,	St. Louis	49	189	44	78	.413
Klein,	Philadelphia	33	108	23	41	.380
Vaughan,	Pittsburgh	50	200	32	74	.370
Hassett,	Brooklyn	34	137	20	50	.365
Jordan,	Cincinnati	40	132	21	48	.364
Mize,	St. Louis	43	159	26	57	.358
Jurges,	Chicago	45	145	17	51	.352
P. Waner,	Pittsburgh	50	202	39	70	.347
Todd,	Pittsburgh	49	188	31	65	.346
Lombardi,	Cincinnati	38	100	12	34	.340

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Community Consciousness as a School Ideal

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Courtesy of the Community School, St. Louis, Mo.

No Nailed-Down Desks in Stiff Rows, but a Natural, Homelike Atmosphere, and One Pupil Simply Taking Her Turn at Sharing With the Others by Reading to Them From the Interesting Book

Learning to Live Together Seriously Taught

Parents Founded School in Order to Build Up Responsible Young Citizenry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

If Mary Lou and John Henry Jones III (alias "Spud") are delegated to sit at an international conference table in 1967, it won't be an entirely new experience for them. League of Nations. World Court. They're just grown-up editions of the council at the school Mary Lou and Spud attend.

Inter-room ("international") matters are referred to the council for peaceable adjustment. Domestic questions are settled in the home room (or "country").

Third grade boys persisted in running on the fourth grade girls' field, upsetting their games. Mischievous hands let the school rabbit out, and Spunky, the dog, chased her. Some kites were broken by people who did not own them. Sixth-grade boys, putting bases away on the ball field, disturbed the second-graders when they were taking naps. These complaints were taken up by the council. Lessons in fair play and respect for the rights of others were learned.

Teaching Responsibility

This is all a part of teaching the children responsibility toward their community—which the parents who founded the Community School here started out to do when they so named it. But with new inventions fast shrinking the world into a "community," might not world problems seem practically neighborhood affairs by the time Mary Lou and Spud grow up?

A boy and girl from each grade—kindergarten through the sixth—are elected members of the council. It meets once a week for 30 minutes. There is a president and secretary. The school director, Miss Virginia Stone, is present at each meeting, but has no more voice than the children. Of course sometimes a "big problem," perhaps requiring discipline, comes up. Then Miss Stone respectfully says: "I think that's a serious matter. Would you mind my taking care of that?" There was the time, for instance, when Danny, a new boy, put rocks on the street car track. And the time two sixth-graders "held up" the second grade with forbidden cap pistols. But more of that later.

When the council session opens, the president—a sixth grader—turns to the littlest members and says: "Has the kindergarten anything to bring up?" Each grade in turn, and lastly Miss Stone, is asked the same question. The "delegates" present the matters entrusted to them by their rooms just prior to the meeting. Nothing is brought to the council that the youngsters can settle themselves.

"If people, young and old, are to learn anything they must 'live' that very thing. They will learn it in the degree they live it," a prominent educator has said.

"Then," declares Miss Stone, "we must so set the activities of the school that children 'live' unselfishness, responsibility, open-mindedness. Talking about it does not teach it; in fact it often teaches exactly the other thing—insincerity, dishonesty, selfishness."

A Responsible Patrol Maintained

The council is one such activity. Then there is the Boy Patrol.

It is not the usual safety patrol; there was no need for that. But the boys looked longingly at the belts and badges worn by the public school patrol. So one was organized, with duties requiring the practice of unselfishness and responsibility.

Some members bring in equipment from the playground. One boy conducts a kindergartner to the corner every noon and waits until she crosses the street. Another accompanies a group of pupils on the street car at the end of the day, and maintains order. If the youngsters are unruly, the next day a meeting is held of all who were on the car. Should a child persist in misbehaving on the car, he must go home 20 minutes later the next day, by himself. The patrol boys help the younger children.

Responsibility, the youngsters learn, is not just doing what you're told. But—"Did you let a wrong thing pass that you might have stopped?"

There was Andy. He was timid. As a patrol member he had to help serve fruit at the end of the school's play period in the afternoon. The children were allowed "thirds," or three pieces.

"I Am Doing Better," Said Andy

Andy didn't manage very well. Miss Stone questioned him. "You don't like to tell them they can't have more than their share. Must I appoint someone to help you?" she asked.

"I can do it," Andy stanchly replied. "I'm doing better."

Another boy wanted to be on the patrol, but he acted irresponsibly. A teacher reminded him, "You know why you didn't go on the patrol."

The boy nodded. "Yes, I was silly. You can't be silly and take responsibility with the children."

Even on the subject of punishment the boys and girls have sound ideas. "If children feel the justice of punishment," says Miss Stone, "they don't resent it. They really feel badly if they do wrong and are not punished. And they lose respect for their elders."

Take Jimmy and Ted, who held up the second-grade room with cap pistols bought on the way to school. The second-grade was thrown into an uproar; then was immensely indignant. They took it to the Council. Jimmy, said they, had been their friend. They had trusted him. And he was president of the Council. How could he have acted like that?

Days of Earnest Thinking for Jimmy

Miss Stone asked permission to handle the matter. After the meeting two small second-grade people, then two from the sixth, came to the director's office to plead for Jimmy. It was his first offense. They hoped he would not be put off the Council.

Jimmy's partner in crime was a candidate for the patrol. He naturally lost his chance to become a member at this time. But Jimmy's case was held in abeyance for five days—five days full of anxiety and serious thought-taking on his part. Then he was told he could remain on the Council.

Ted's brother came to the director. "Did Jimmy have a hard punishment?" he asked. "I thought my brother had a harder one."

The director explained how Jimmy had had to bear the uncertainty of not knowing whether he would be removed from the Council. (And to the children such removal meant no less than a Governor's impeachment.) Each of the five days he had gone to Miss Stone for a talk about it. Ted had broken rules before. This was Jimmy's first offense. Hadn't he suffered as much as Ted? The brother agreed and was satisfied.

Achieved Desired Result

Jimmy's father said: "I thought at first you had made a mistake in not taking him off the Council. But now I know you were right. This experience is a lesson he will always remember."

Parents founded the Community School over 20 years ago. They wanted more for their children than they felt the crowded public schools could give. Their school was to be "based on the activities of childhood"—and it is. But the three R's are not neglected. Of freedom there is plenty, but it is tempered with firm, loving guidance in the background.

Friendliness and frankness flourish between teachers and children. They work together. And parents work closely with the school, so that the right ideas planted there can be cultivated and encouraged to grow at home.

How Another Mother Handles It

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column has been a great help and inspiration to me in the guidance of my two daughters. The outstanding theme which seems to run through all the letters, is the joy of successful overcoming of the many problems presenting themselves to parents and children alike. In the hope of helping or adding a little more to this golden chain of accomplishment, I should like to submit an experience we had with our seven-year-old daughter.

This experience is very similar to one already published by you, but was handled in a slightly different manner; as our daughter has shown no inclinations toward acting out the various imaginative experiences with which she lives constantly.

For several years this child had at many different times been guilty of much exaggeration, but when tested along any fundamental lines, or found guilty of wrongdoing, she never lied or evaded the consequences. I recognized that it was something she was seeing as a mind-picture and tried in every way to find an outlet for this imagination, at the same time endeavoring to make clear the difference between truth and fiction. The condition seemed cleared up, but her school work and associations were deplorable. One teacher made many efforts to draw her out as she felt she had superior ability, but this dreaming entirely separated her from correct contact with her schoolmates and from proper application in the schoolroom.

One day this little girl came home from school with a very minute and interesting tale of a neighbor dog who had followed her to school. She described to me, in detail, the conversation and actions of the teacher, classmates, the dog and herself. It was so sincerely and well told that I never thought it another of her imaginative tales until some weeks later I overheard a group of her friends discussing the fact that this dog had followed my child to school, but had not been allowed to enter the building.

For a few minutes I felt completely discouraged and at a loss to know how to cope with the situation. Later, while discussing this with a friend, she asked me why I didn't have her write these stories and give them to me, or others to read.

I questioned her very carefully to find her motive in telling these stories and her answer was frank and sincere, "that it was something she would like very much to have happen to her and she didn't see why it couldn't." Then I suggested my friend's plan and explained why it was all right to write a tale, give it a title and sign her name without it being a lie, but how it was very wrong to deceive anyone. I showed her how the latter undermined our confidence in her honesty, and pointed out that it was just as essential for me to have confidence in her as it was for her to expect nothing but the truth and integrity in all her dealings with me and others.

She saw clearly that the writing plan was an outlet and seemed so relieved and overjoyed to have this means of getting rid of many pent-up "wanted experiences." She was not advanced far enough in school to spell or write very well, but for weeks after this experience I was completely submerged in letters, stories and even attempts at poetry. She wrote down any message she wished to give me as well as her story book tales. They were sweet and precious efforts and I feel sure that, while only a little more than a year has passed since then, a very sure foundation has been laid and much growth has followed.

Her adjustments with her playmates have been much better. Living as she did in a superbly magnificent world, with everyone doing her bidding, it was a very difficult matter to come down to childlike pastimes. Her reports show splendid sportsmanship, keener interest and better application, and she has grown up in many ways; conscious that she has corrected what could have been a great detriment to her character.

When New Year's resolutions were being much discussed in her little group, I overheard her say that the only resolution she wanted to make, and one which she intended to keep was to always tell the truth, so she would always be believed. She has proven in her experience that she can be faithful to this resolution.

(Mrs.) O. M. J.

Group Portrait Recently Painted for the Community School, St. Louis, Mo., by Charles Galt. Its Theme Is the Friendliness and Co-operation Existing Between the Pupils and Their Teachers, and How All at the School Work Together for the Good of the Community. The Figures Are Actual Portraits.

As An Expression Of Gratitude

England

Dear Editor:

The enclosed is sent as an expression of gratitude for the many helpful right ideas which have come to me from letters in the Parent Column.

Parent and Child

Little bunch of love and sweetness
Creeping in upon my studies,
Saying wistfully and gently,
"May I come in now, my Mummie?"

"Come in, bless you, for a minute.
Mother's very, very busy,
But she's oh! so glad to see you."
Closely to my heart I hold her
And her eyes all big with wonder,
Ask me question after question.
Why I write so many letters?
Why I read so many big books?
Why I talk with lots of people
'Stead of playing with her always?

Little bunch of joy and sweetness
Could I tell you all my heart sings
Of the comfort which you bring me;
Of the gratitude that fills my
Every thought that rests upon you!
Well I know that all my strivings
To express myself in language
Would but show one half my feelings.

"Mummie, listen! Do you know that
Mollie says her Mummie's best of
All the Mummies in the wide world?"
Then the tiny hands clasp tighter.
Eyes direct and steadfast hold mine,
And her voice with feeling deepens,
"'Tisn't true, cus you're the best one!"

Little bunch of joy and sweetness
Closely to my heart enfolded,
May your love and trust be proven.
Father-Mother of all mothers
Knows the needs of every parent,
Comforts them and understands them,
Never lets them wander from Him,
Keeps them ever at His right hand!

(Mrs.) M. W.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

I

Pasadena, Calif.

Broadoaks, an outdoor school, is situated, as its name implies, among the oaks. Nearby is the beautiful Arroyo Seco, our playground and laboratory—a wonderful setting for nature-loving school children. Trees, flowers, winds, birds, butterflies, stream-dwelling creatures, are their companions and their delight and many school lessons are drawn from their interest in these; and all lessons ar easier because of this interest. Particular care is taken that the work shall be scientifically correct. Indeed the scientific side is emphasized and is done in a way that may not seem bookish.

A NATURE LOVER'S WILL

"I leave to children, inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of the children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the milky way to wonder at.

"I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require."

The law and his neighbors called this man "crazy." Would we were all as sane!

"MISS IMELDA."

A Saturday Column

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

This English country house will be of special interest to American readers, as the plans of the two floors are quite different from American practice. The corridor of the second floor is along the north side, and all bedrooms face the south—evidence of the desire for all possible sunshine, even in summer time. The two end views above show the modern character of the interior, although the drawing room at the left has a wide fireplace that strongly suggests types of two centuries ago. Rugs and furniture are of the twentieth century here, but in the dining room, at the right, modern hangings and simplicity are associated with eighteenth-century chairs and table. The architects were Messrs. Minoprio and Spencely, A. A. R. I. B. A.

Traditional Without, Modern Within

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Midway on a steep slope at Kingsley Green, near Haslemere, on the borders of Surrey and Sussex, stands the house illustrated with this article. There are noble views to north and south, and to make the most of these, the architects, Messrs. Minoprio and Spencely, A. A. R. I. B. A., have provided wide windows on both the long sides of the drawing-room. This takes full advantage of both countryside outlook and sunshine. Indeed, the whole south elevation is really a large-scale suntrap. The loggia at the southwest corner, with an outlook southwest and southeast is balanced at the opposite corner by the garage and tool store. This means that the living-room windows, and the whole garden front, are sheltered from winds, yet are bathed in sunshine during the whole day.

The exterior is in traditional Sussex style, the upper story being hung with red tiles similar to those on the roof. At the same time, the general treatment and internal planning show that fine quality of having been visualized and imagined, and not merely worked out by rule, the result being original. The exterior scheme is completed with multi-colored bricks in brown, red and purple, and with cream-painted metal casements in limed oak frames.

The interior is characterized by walls in grit-finished plaster, of a pinkish parchment color throughout, this being sufficiently neutral to serve as a background for different color schemes. The interior woodwork, including the floors is waxpolished pine, slightly darkened by staining.

The drawing-room includes a wide brick fireplace with a raised hearth. It has a stout pine lintel, and there are also beams across the ceiling. The dining room, on the other hand, with its delightful eighteenth-century furniture and the sideboard in its specially designed recess, is characterized by admirably sunny bow windows. These occupy the whole of the south end of the room, giving views of the garden and surrounding country.

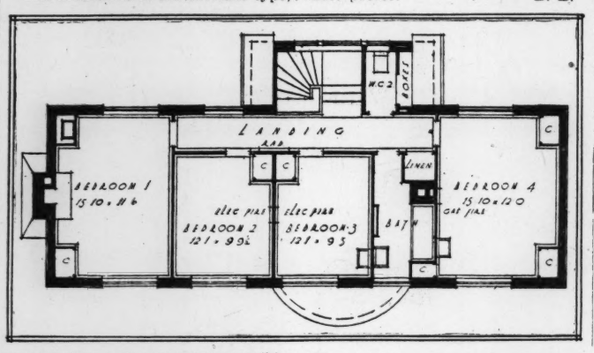
While the living-rooms and bed rooms also enjoy abundant sunlight, the entrance hall is appropriately on the north. The kitchen, too, is placed so that it gets direct sunshine only in the very early mornings. It is planned as part of a domestic suite which includes a servants' sitting-room. On the east is the tradesmen's entrance, which opens on to an enclosed yard.

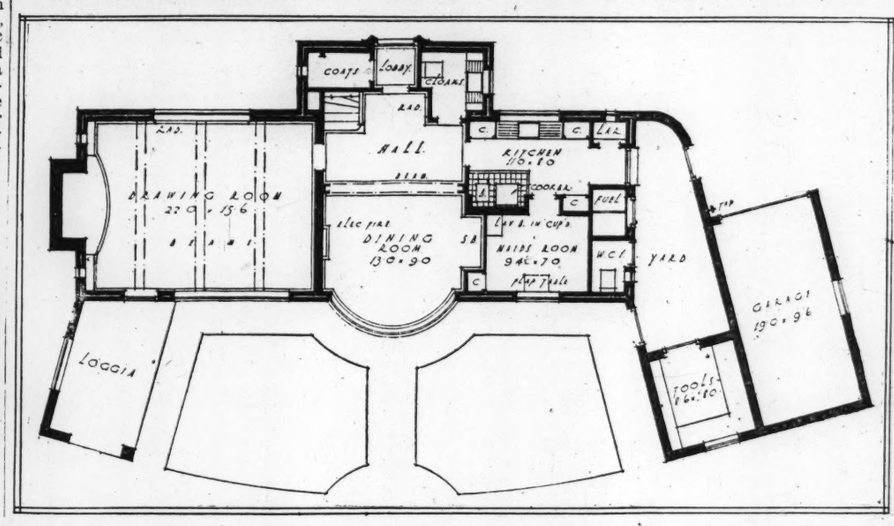
The kitchen is of the corridor type, and achieves the greatest possible convenience in the smallest possible space. There are abundant cupboards and a built-in kitchen cabinet, all with flush unpanelled doors, and a dresser with glazed sliding doors. The kitchen walls and ceiling are pale sunshine yellow; the linoleum is green; the chintz curtains, green, yellow and white.

Each of the four bedrooms includes its own built-in wardrobe cupboards, and all of them have windows on the south. The two best bedrooms also have windows on the north. On the first-floor landing there is also a linen cupboard and a storage space for trunks and boxes.

Artificial heating is by a variety of methods which have been included for greatest convenience. In the drawing-room, and in the bedroom immediately over it, are open coal fireplaces, the flues being carried up the same stack. There is also a hot-water radiator beneath the north window in the drawing-room, and similar radiators in the hall and on the upper landing, all heated from the kitchen boiler. The dining-room, on the other hand, has an electric fire, as have the second and third bedrooms. The fourth bedroom has a gas fire. There are thus three different methods of heating in the four bedrooms, and it is possible for each member of the family to enjoy the kind of artificial warmth they most prefer.

B. B.





Auction Prices of "Old Blue"

Today we are printing the second portion of the record of the auction of historical blue Staffordshire ware, held at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York, on February 19. In presenting the first installment on June 5, it was explained that readers should not assume that the prices listed represent in all cases a fair market value. Only two or three days ago a well-informed dealer told me that some things were cheap at the sale, while others brought a good deal more than was expected.

So there we are, with a list of top bids at a very important sale in America, and yet it cannot be taken at its face value. The question that naturally follows is: why publish these figures at all, if they cannot be accepted by the general public as reliable. My answer to that is: this is the best information that is available to the public and for the most part the figures can be accepted as a fair valuation of the items. An expert in this particular field might go through the list and check off exceptions—some that he considered high and others low. Then another expert might check off the same list and disagree with the first man in several cases.

All this being true, it seems to me that readers should take a rather broad view of this listing and consider that from it they may get a general idea of the way prices run in this beautiful and popular ware. With these data at hand, they would not expect to buy for $5 or $10 a plate that is listed here for $30 or $40. Neither would they be likely to make the mistake of paying $30 for one that is priced here at $15 or $17.50. On the other hand, if a reader owns a platter which is scheduled at $300, he would not be likely to sell it for $25, or even $50.

The following listing is precisely as it occurs in the catalogue of the American Art-Anderson Galleries. First appears the lot number; then in black face type the title of the article, its size and the maker's name; then the final bid. In light face type is the description of the piece.

C. G. B.

Part II

(D-diameter, L-length)

New York (Continued)

60 Highlands, Hudson River $40.00
L. 10 inches. E Wood & Sons
Small platter with pierced border, in dark blue. Showing sail and paddlewheel vessels in the foreground. Fine condition.

61 Aqueduct Bridge at Rochester 42.50
D. 7 inches. E. Wood & Sons
Plate in dark blue. Good condition.

62 New York from Heights near Brooklyn 180.00
L. 16½ inches. A. Stevenson
Platter in dark and light blue, with impressed mark. Brilliant quality and color.

63 New York from Weehawk 275.00
L. 20½ inches. A. Stevenson
Platter in dark and medium blue, with impressed mark. Splendid quality and condition. Very rare.

64 View of the Aqueduct Bridge at Little Falls 22.50
D. 10 inches. E. Wood & Sons
Soup plate in dark blue. Fine color and condition

65 Troy from Mt. Ida 45.00
L. 9¼ inches. A. Stevenson
Platter in dark and light blue, with flower and scroll border and impressed mark. Good condition.

66 City of Albany 20.00
D. 10 inches. E. Wood & Sons
Plate in dark blue with cockleshell border and impressed mark. Rare.

67 Table Rock, Niagara, and Pine Orchard House, Catskill Mountains 20.00
D. 10 inches. E. Wood & Sons
Two plates in dark blue, the first with very fine color.

68 Lake George, State of New York 80.00
L. 16½ inches. E. Wood & Sons
Platter in dark blue, with seashell and marine-plant border Fine condition.

69 Protestant Dutch Church, City of Albany 130.00
W. 9½ inches. R. Stevenson
Square vegetable dish in medium blue. Inscribed A View of the Late Protestant Dutch Church in the City of Albany—erected in 1715, pulled down in 1806.

70 Westpoint, Hudson River 42.50
D. 6½ inches. E. Wood & Sons
Small plate in dark blue. Brilliant color and quality

71 Military Academy, West Point 80.00
L. 10¾ inches. E. Wood & Sons
Platter in dark blue with seashell border. Fine color and condition; impressed mark.

72 Pass in the Catskill Mountains 20.00
L. 8 inches. E. Wood & Sons
Small oval tray in dark blue. Fine condition and rich color.

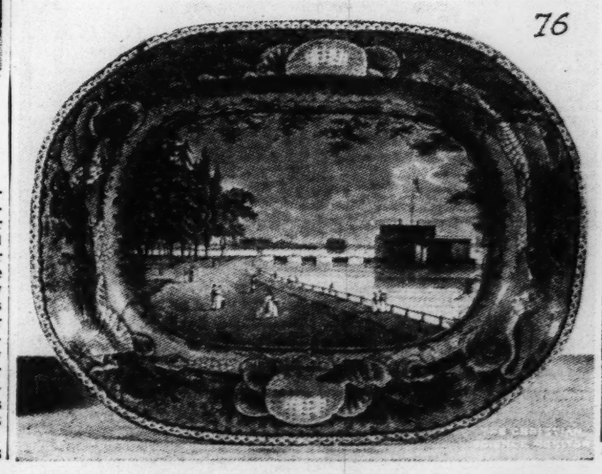
73 Albany and Niagara 35.00
D. 10 inches. Wood and Stevenson
Two plates in dark and medium blue. One showing cattle and figures in a ferry boat; the other, a mounted figure and sheep shearers in the foreground.

74 Catskill Mountains, Hudson River 25.00
L. 11¾ inches. E. Wood & Sons
Platter in dark blue with seashell border. Good color and condition Impressed mark

75 Esplanade and Castle Garden, New York 110.00
L. 16¾ inches. R. Stevenson
Platter in dark blue. Rich color and good condition. Impressed mark. Very rare.

76 Castle Garden and Battery, New York 90.00
L. 18¾ inches. E. Wood & Sons
Platter in dark blue. Superb impression and fine quality. Impressed mark. Rare.

77 View on the Road to Lake George 25.00
D. 8¾ inches. A. Stevenson
Plate in medium blue with floral border and impressed mark.



With Contemporary Taste

There seems always to be a sense of special privilege and intimacy when a person who does fine and interesting things takes us into his confidence sufficiently to talk about his doings. Whether this person be a writer of plays or a producer of them; a sculptor or a musician, one is likely to have more interest in both the person and the things done after learning what he has to say about his art.

So Interior Decoration, by Duncan Miller, published by the Studio Publications at $3.50, tells us something of the way a leading English decorator approaches his work and some of the ways in which he solves its problems.

This is no technical treatise, starting in with a series of basic principles such as the schools teach. Nor does the writer attempt to expound theories or establish a particular and individual procedure. As he states, "It does not deal specifically with any period," but is intended as a practical guide to decoration for people living in the twentieth century and using twentieth century materials." However, Mr. Miller works definitely in the modern manner and all the chapters and his excellent illustrations are in that fashion.

Very practical essential matters are treated under the heads of Background, Fabrics, Color, and so on. Color schemes are worked out in detail, starting, perhaps, with a picture by de Hooch or one by Georges Braque. Others are derived from the Lilium Auratum, from a Persian Iris, from the strawberry. These typical solutions are possible of a wide application once the way they are worked out is understood.

Mr. Miller's book is a brief one, many of its 80 pages being taken by cuts. He makes no appeal for the modern or for anything else, however, the modern is his medium and the examples of it which he chooses are nearly all English, with three or four derived from America.

C. G. B.

A Wise Safeguard

It might be well for you to go down in your cellar and examine the framework on top of the masonry walls. Are there open spaces right up between the wooden studs that form the outside frame of your house? If so, fill in these spaces up to the first floor line, either with brick or concrete or with mineral wool. Open spaces between the studs act as flues, and should a fire start in the cellar it would be sucked up through these flues and the entire house might soon be in flames. These open spaces also make it more difficult to heat the house, as the walls are constantly being cooled by the air circulating between the studs.

These Changing Times

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis

The furniture that mother had when she was a bride—the square, high, double bed with truncated corners and machine carving; the "princess" dresser with the long mirror and little drawers (not for cosmetics, just gloves and handkerchiefs); the marble-topped wash-stand; the indispensable towelrack—that furniture was really a fine example of "period" furniture of its day.

The suite of anemic ash-wood, chastely shellacked, was in the best tradition of the very popular "Eastlake" of the '70's. Yes, a tremendous vogue, a very furor, was created, I find, by the arrival in America of a book, "Hints on Household Taste," by Charles L. Eastlake, published in 1866 in England. This 394-page tome was emphatic in denouncing the current taste in home furnishing. It so aroused and startled the home-makers of that time, who had no doubt been blindly happy in the accumulated jumble of inherited and acquired "junk," that it ran into three editions.

Charles L. Eastlake was a life student in the Royal Academy of London, of which his uncle, Charles Eastlake, was president. He worked for a time in the architectural offices of P. M. Nadwick, then traveled for three years on the continent, studying art and architecture. He was elected secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1866, and held that position for many years.

Deplored Attached Ornament

With this sound cultural background, he deplored in his book the naturalistic carving of the day, and the useless curves and gingerbread scrolls that burdened the products. He insisted that true art and utility always go hand in hand, and that decorative art should be based upon the purpose of the object ornamented. Principles of construction should be observed and as in the Middle Ages, the artist and the artisan should be identified.

These ideas caught on in a whirlwind of redecorating. "Eastlake" became the last word and was on everybody's tongue. American designers took their ideas from pictures in English books and produced much good, bad, and indifferent furniture. The name spread to all kinds of decorating. Houses were built in the Eastlake style. You can see them in many towns and cities today, on the streets that are becoming just a little outmoded, like the style they represent.

Appreciation Aroused

The result of the new craze was to make the American householders conscious of their surroundings, and a steady urge for improvement was started. Papers and magazines began to print articles on taste and artistic effects in home furnishings. The Boston Transcript said, pungently, "The 'meaningless scrolls' and unavailable cushions of 'modern' upholstery chairs that cannot be sat upon with any sense of security; carvings that will break under ordinary body pressure; cushion coverings that will burst with use; picture mountings that are ruined by the first fly who alights upon them—all such forms of upholstery and decoration as can claim a value in dollars and cents as their only merit, are hopelessly ill and will die."

With such scathing comments by the press, is it any wonder that all cultivated folk hastened to adopt the Eastlake ideas of art, and to possess themselves of furniture constructed on its lines? And so that furniture of my early childhood recollections expressed a "trend" in taste—perhaps we should get it out and refurbish it with all due honor.

But, no, I forgot! We cut it down and painted it when that last new craze for bone-white fittings struck deep into our artistic sensibilities.

Thus fashion "giddily turns us all about."

J. R. B.

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Springtime in the Black Forest

ALL one week it rained hard in the valley —that meant snow in the mountains. When it stopped, we went up into the hills to survey the results: the roads were piled deep, the quaintly carved and coloured sign-posts stood half-buried, and the houses, piled with snow like lopsided mushrooms, appeared to crouch into the great drifts with their fantastic windblown curves. Spring seemed still far off. The sky was ominous. Clouds, sometimes inky or a surly yellow, swept the mountain tops and robbed the pines of any touch of color, so that they stood sullenly in sombre stretches, dusted into a dull silver by the sprinkled snow on their branches, but otherwise unrelieved. Everyone expected another fall of snow; in fact, the round-faced peasants, with cheeks as healthy as apple-skins, prophesied a renewed spell of winter.

But events proved otherwise. For three days, the grey clouds swirled round the hills, so that the white slopes merged into them and the pines combed them as if they were combing grey wool. But no snow fell. And, on the next day, the wind blew from the south; the skies turned a radiant blue, the clouds shone fleecily white to compete with the brilliance of the snow itself; the pines changed to a dark green and cast shadows of pale blue; and, after a few hours, the sound of water began to be heard. Then spring came sailing in.

Instead of turning to slush, the snow evaporated; its surface, with its minute silvery beads of water, remained fresh as ever, but sank continually. Icicles hung from roofs and cornices, dripping incessantly as the crystal-pure water on each transparent finger of ice collected and fell, collected and fell. Colour seemed to flood back into everything; the air cleared, and the Alps, etched in silver to the south, looked incredibly lofty and unearthly. The wind was soft and sweet, the sun as warm as a May day. The blanket of snow gave place to swathes of green, while the streams, unleashed, sparkled away with the clear thaw-water. The farms emerged from the white drifts, which shrank round to the north sides where the sun could not reach them. Deciding that winter was over, we descended to greet the new season in the valley.

* * *

WE ARRIVED AT that moment of hesitation when, although the cold and snow have disappeared, the earth appears to turn once more in its sleep before it awakens. But this year the reawakening was rapid. The sun was irresistible; the wind, continuing from the south, almost bore the flowers with it. Besides the ubiquitous vine, the country grows apple and plum and cherry and peach-trees, scattered apparently at random about the fields. They broke into flower almost as we watched them,—one day nothing but bare branches and twigs, the next sprinkled with delicate white or pink, while a few days later the full blossoms loaded them with a soft, fragrant snow, through which the sky was a rich blue.

The little villages on the edge of the Black Forest or in the Rhine plain seemed to sun themselves; their fine square houses with soft-coloured walls, pale pink, pale cream, pale apple-green, their square windows with dark green shutters in even rows, their carved doorways and niches, made streets and courtyards of an unreal loveliness as the spring light and warmth brought out forsythia and magnolia, which luxuriously unrolled its great pink-white, soft, wax-like flowers. Quaint church towers, ending in odd bulbous spires reminiscent of minarets, rose above masses of delicate blossom, and the fields around wore either the deep green of spring grass or the gleaming grey of ploughed land, where the mild-eyed oxen laboured incessantly. That single week seemed to mark the resurrection of the year; and, on the Sunday after Easter, the village *mädchen* went to church dressed in white satin, with a coronet of white rosettes; and afterwards in the warm square, while perspiring bandsmen pumped manfully away at their instruments, everyone stood around, sat on the fountain steps, or leaned lazily out of the windows to listen, lulled by the sleepy air.

* * *

THOUGH EVERY DAY, from early morning, was full of colour, it was at sunset that the hues were most lovely. The strange, citadel-crested silhouette of Breisach, seen over the dark plain against a golden afterglow and purple bars of cloud, was unforgettable; but even lovelier was the slow ascent, one evening, from the plain up a pastoral valley towards the rich deep greens and blues of the Black Forest, already darkening into night. On either hand the hills, covered with silent trees, enfolded us; but, when we looked back towards the plain below, it was turning the softest of blues with the evening haze, gradually merging into the quiet meadow-green of the foreground; and beyond, to the west, the Vosges, their crests a delicate but clear line, were picked out by shafts of light breaking between the sunset clouds, casting them into a rich golden haze. We gazed at the sight, talking but little, until the light faded, a cool wind freshened from the mountains, and the single bell of a neighbouring church broke the silence with its steady note. Then we turned and pursued our way up the valley.

A. R. HUMPHREYS

City Dusk

IT IS not autumn now along these streets,
yet gay as colored leaves the children twirl
along the endless concrete paths and lanes;
their jumping ropes swish sharply through the air
now blue with twilight and a hint of rain;
the red and yellow of their blowing skirts
is like the flutter of October's leaves
beneath the empty reaches of the sky.
The city's windowed walls of raw, red brick
flame bright, like frosty hills where sumac burns,
and by the glowing embers of this fire
a final marble game gets under way.
The twisted branches of the cold street lamps
let fall their rime-encrusted leaves of light;
pale darkness floats in like a weaving mist
engulfing starless valleys of the fall,
and windy drifts of brown-clad little boys
like crumpled elm leaves scamper down the street
when mothers' voices, singing through the dusk,
call children's names with crisp finality.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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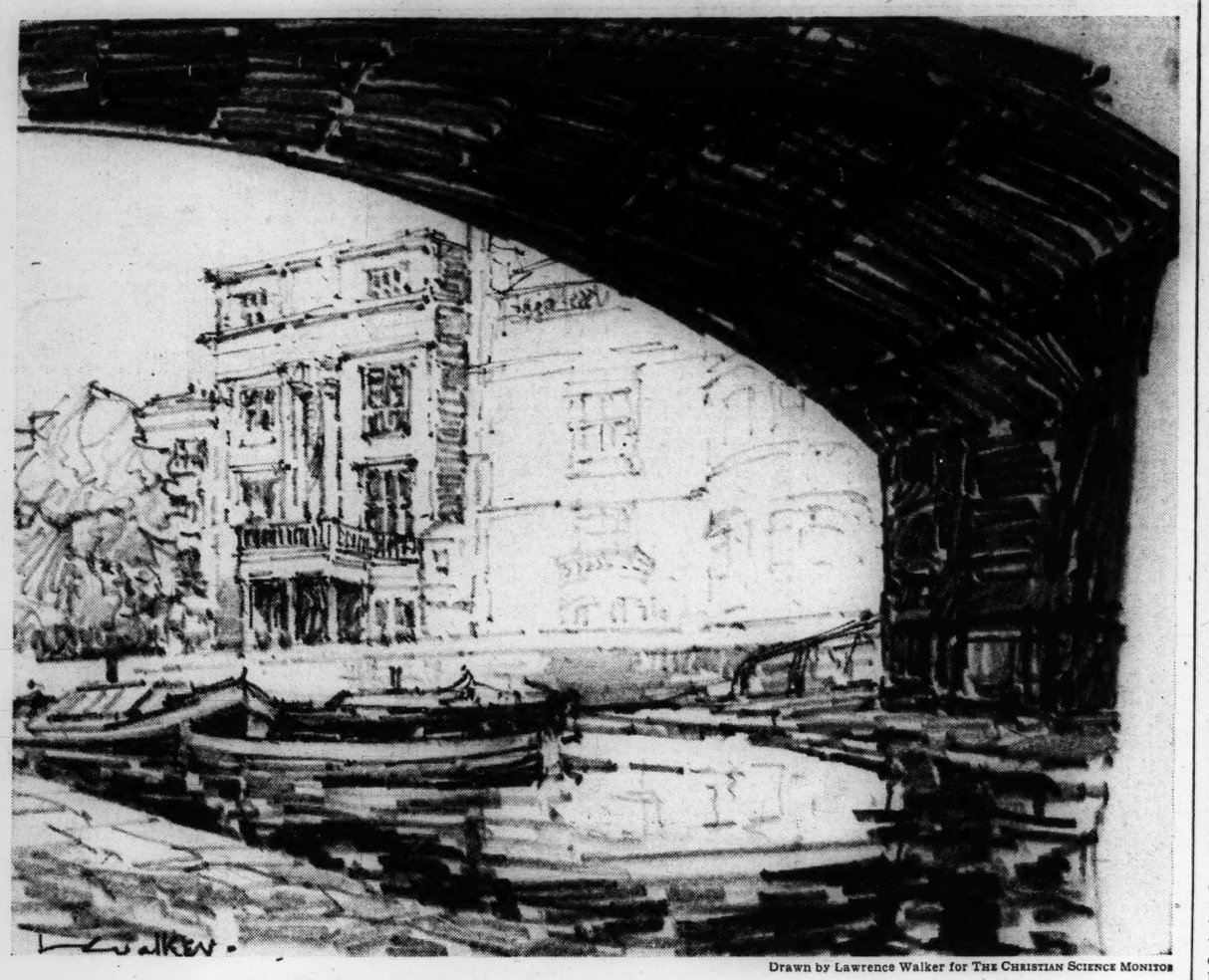

Drawn by Lawrence Walker for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BROWNING'S HOUSE, IN WARWICK CRESCENT, FROM ACROSS THE REGENT'S CANAL

IT WAS this house in London, at 19 Warwick Crescent, that Browning made his headquarters on returning to England from Italy; and he remained in it for twenty-five years from 1862 to 1887. They were the years, one might say, of his exile; for Italy was his true home and, but for the education of his son and a sense of duty toward his father and sister, he would scarcely have pitched his tent in "grim London." He left it as often as he could to holiday abroad.

The house is the last but one of a long row overlooking the Regent's Canal, which here widens into a tiny lagoon with a small tree-covered island. Such a scene, in the heart of London, ought, one imagines, to have a touch of the exotic; but the charm is native to London. It is a faded Bloomsbury-on-the-Water, not declined from any great estate, only a little tired of keeping up appearances; and the wan canal, so far from laying a spell of remoteness, seems only to have lost its way among the streets and to lie there in placid resignation. Even in Browning's day, it must have had an air of sadness. A poet of melancholy humor might have been attracted; but, since that was precisely what Browning was not, though it may, just at the outset, have been his mood here, it is hard to understand his remaining so long. One reason that influenced him was the presence, in Delamere Terrace, a little farther along the bank of the canal, of his favorite sister-in-law, Arabella Barrett. Her company made a great difference to him; for he was lonely in those days, and regularly, every afternoon, he paid her a visit.

In Warwick Crescent he finished "The Ring and the Book"—20,000 lines of it, as he is fond of mentioning with justifiable pride in his letters; and he added on one occasion: "It is the shortest poem, for the matter in it, I ever wrote." He had, in Stevenson's phrase, "let it boil slow"; for six years had passed since he had picked up in Florence the "square old yellow book" that had given him his theme. The publication of the poem vanquished at a blow the neglect and unpopularity that had prevented general recognition of his greatness. It put him, and incidentally Warwick Crescent, definitely on the map.

The ugliness and squalor of the surrounding neighborhood, of the Harrow Road and the Edgware Road, did not apparently worry Browning greatly; but the threat of a railroad to run in front of his house proved altogether too much. As a result, he moved, in 1887, to new quarters in De Vere Gardens. It was, however, a false alarm; and the reflections of the canal are still untroubled by the lurid gleams and turbulent smoke of passing trains.

Our Little Seal

THROUGH one beautiful night we sailed for San Salvador and anchored in Sullivan's Bay just off the small nearby island of Bartholomew. Here the country was different from our other Galapagos Islands. Everywhere were craters, mountainsides of brown lava, shading from deep, velvety tones to sharp reddish browns. At one side of the bay a jagged tower of rock rose abruptly out of the water, to a sharp point. Strange looking cactus stood around. There was a nice little beach showing tracks of turtles. Tiny red crabs scuttled over the lava to the water's edge and a few families of seals were at home near by. The innumerable craters do not make for good walking. The lava has cooled in all sorts of forms—huge bubbles, thick layers and crumbly edges. Footing gives way without warning.

The Skipper and a few of the boys climbed to the highest crater in the vicinity for a fine view over the narrow island into a big bay on the other side. The crater was of extraordinary formation. When the volcano was last active, lava had been slowly pushing up from below in the shape of a huge, smooth-topped bubble which cooled and hardened on the outer surface. Then the part inside dropped away, leaving this dome-shaped crust of lava like half an empty eggshell. A small section of one side was now fallen in, making a ragged six-foot entrance. Climbing down inside they explored this semi-dark interior till on a little shelf they found a tin box containing a paper. This was a note left in 1928 by William Robinson of the *Svaap*. It was in pretty good condition, eaten away at one end only. We replaced it with a copy and a note of our own.

The chief memory of Sullivan's Bay, however, is of our little seal, Amy. She was captured and brought aboard in the morning and spent the whole day with us. I have never seen a more immediately lovable creature. She was so utterly trusting, flapping her way about the deck, enjoying all the petting she could get and asking for more. In the heat of the day she sought the shade of a deck chair and under our feet confidingly took her afternoon nap.

When it was time to go the Skipper took her ashore, back to her home cove. Full grown seals were flopping and barking all around. As soon as the baby seal was put on the sand, one big seal, apparently her mother, started for her, but was persistently headed off by one who must have been her father. He kept between the two as long as he could manage it, but finally the mother got the baby and proceeded with a terrific course of punishment. She picked up Amy like a kitten, thrashing her about ruthlessly, and finally carried her off into the water, continuing the violent shaking. The father kept trying to separate them, and at last succeeded in intervening when they were quite near the shore. Amy flopped her way up onto the beach, and surprisingly returned to the Skipper's feet asking for more petting. He saw, however, that she was unharmed, and left her with her family.—From "Westward Bound in the Schooner *Yankee*." by CAPTAIN AND MRS. IRVING JOHNSON. (New York: Norton.)

Camaraderie

ASTERS
nod through the fence,
under feathery hats
shell-pink and purple, lavender
and white.

IRENE STANLEY

"Let the people praise thee, O God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUDGING from the repeated invitations to praise God which are contained in the Psalms, one gathers that the Psalmist well understood the wholesomeness of praise, and was convinced that due appreciation of divine blessings would result in increased revelation and a wider comprehension of God's goodness. Thus we read (Psalms 67:5, 6): "Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee. Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us."

Is it not reasonable to conclude that a right condition such as that of our happily and gratefully making use of the good gifts bestowed by the Father upon His children enriches all mankind? In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

Should not one praise God for His goodness, and honor Him for His omnipotence? Can anyone logically claim personal credit for the good he accomplishes? What can make one disregard the source of all blessing, and doubt the power of all might? Can mortal self-sufficiency answer the question: Whence came to men the intelligence which enables them to progress, to grow harvests, to navigate the seas, to discover and harness steam and electricity, to conquer the air, to accomplish marvelous things? In both the Old and the New Testaments we have concrete examples of men being delivered from fettering bonds by praising God.

These are arresting facts, worthy of vital consideration by all, and especially by those who either shirk the questions of whence, whither, why, and how, or ask them in bewilderment, or in a moment of failure perchance complain aggrievedly, "Why did God let this happen?"—although they have never acknowledged His support in the hour of success, nor returned praise to Him for His care.

How different in its sweet humility was the master Christian's attitude! Although he continuously worked what the world calls miracles, he said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing," giving all credit and glory to God, the Father, to whom he turned for inspiration and authority.

On page 71 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "According to the Scriptures,—St. Paul declares astutely, 'For of Him, and through Him, and to Him, are all things,'—man is incapable of originating: nothing can be formed apart from God, good, the all-knowing Mind."

Human endeavor, discoveries, and inventions must first be conceived in thought, and only those thoughts which reflect God, infinite Mind, are constructive. One truly achieves only as one acknowledges God as infinite Mind, as he praises God for spiritually bestowed abilities, thus knowing that "of Him, and through Him, and to Him, are all things." Christian Scientists have accepted this truth, and for this they give gratitude, glory, and praise to God, and thus go forward in confidence to increasing spiritual victories.

In a very illuminating statement in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy dwells on the subject of what her discovery does for humanity. She says in part (p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

When those who have accepted and profited by the revelation of Christian Science have demonstrated health and well-being, foresight and insight, joyousness and achievement, it is only natural that they should be grateful to God for His goodness, and that numerous testimonies should be given at the Wednesday evening services in Christian Science churches and printed in the Christian Science weekly and monthly periodicals. It is only natural that in their hearts they should say, Praise the Lord for His goodness, who has blessed mankind so abundantly by revealing His truth in this age, through Christian Science, a practical religion that teaches humanity how to profit from the understanding and reflection of the power of God, infinite Mind!

The priceless knowledge that spiritual man, the man of God's creating, has never ceased to be His beloved son, and to partake of all His goodness and might, has brought countless seekers nearer to God. In confidence they turn to Him at all times, under all circumstances; they look to Him for instruction and guidance; feel His helping presence, and in blessed achievement gratefully prove true Paul's statement (Romans 8:16), "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

„De volken zullen U, o God! loven"

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

HERHAALDELIJK ontmoeten wij in de Psalmen de uitnoodiging om God te loven, en hieruit valt op te maken, dat de Psalmdichter inzag hoe heilzaam een lofzang zijn kan, en hoezeer hij er van overtuigd was, dat de waardeering van goddelijke zegeningen tot een klaarder openbaring en een ruimer besef van Gods goedheid zou leiden. Wij lezen dan ook in Psalm 67:6, 7: „De volken zullen U, o God! loven, de volken altemaal zullen U loven. De aarde geeft haar gewas; God, onze God, zal ons zegenen."

Met recht kan hieruit de gevolgtrekking gemaakt worden, dat een vreugdevol en dankbaar gebruik maken van de goede gaven, die de Vader aan Zijn kinderen schenkt, het geheele menschdom zal verrijken. In het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 3): „Zijn wij werkelijk dankbaar voor het goede alreeds ontvangen? Dan zullen wij ons de zegeningen, die wij hebben, ten nutte maken en op die wijze waardig worden meer te ontvangen."

Behooren wij niet God te loven voor Zijn goedheid en Hem te eeren voor Zijn almacht? Kan redelijkerwijs een mensch het zich als een persoonlijke verdienste aanrekenen, dat hij iets goeds volbrengt? Wat doet ons de bron aller zegeningen voorbijzien en het vermogen van de almacht in twijfel trekken? Kan sterfelijke zelfgenoegzaamheid een antwoord geven op de vraag: Vanwaar kregen de menschen de intelligentie, die hen in staat stelt vooruit te komen, oogsten in te zamelen, de zeeën te bevaren, stoom en electriciteit te ontdekken en tot hun dienaren te maken, over het luchtruim te gebieden en wondervolle dingen te volbrengen? Zoowel in het Oude als in het Nieuwe Testament vinden wij duidelijke voorbeelden hoe de menschen, door God te loven, van knellende banden bevrijd werden.

Dit zijn gewichtige feiten, ons aller levendige belangstelling waardig, en in het bijzonder van hen, die óf de vragen „vanwaar", „waarheen", „waarom" en „hoe" ontloopen, óf ze in verbijstering stellen, en evenzeer van hen, die in een oogenblik van mislukking misschien gekrenkt klagen: „Waarom liet God dit gebeuren?" al hadden zij ook nooit in de ure van voorspoed Zijn steun erkend of Hem dank gebracht voor Zijn zorg.

Hoe anders was de houding van den Meester-Christen in haar liefelijken ootmoed! Al werkte hij voortdurend wonderen, zooals de wereld ze noemt, toch zeide hij: „Ik kan van mijzelven niets doen", alle eer en heerlijkheid gevend aan God den Vader, bij Wien hij bezieling en gezag zocht.

Op bladzijde 71 van haar *Miscellaneous Writings* schrijft Mrs. Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap]: „Volgens de Heilige Schrift —immers Paulus verklaart vol wijsheid: ‚Want uit Hem, en door Hem, en tot Hem zijn alle dingen'—is de mensch niet in staat iets voort te brengen; behalve door God, het goede, het al-wetend Gemoed, is er niets geschapen."

Menschelijk streven, menschelijke ontdekkingen en uitvindingen moeten eerst in de gedachte worden gevormd, en alleen de gedachten, die God weerspiegelen, zijn opbouwend. Alleen dàn kan waarlijk iets bereikt worden, wanneer God als het oneindig Gemoed wordt erkend, wanneer God dank wordt gebracht voor geestelijk verleende vermogens, dus wanneer men weet, dat: „uit Hem, en door Hem, en tot Hem zijn alle dingen." Christian Scientisten hebben deze waarheid aanvaard en daarom brengen zij dank en geven zij heerlijkheid en eere aan God en gaan zij in vertrouwen voorwaarts tot nieuwe, geestelijke overwinningen.

In een zeer lichtgevende verklaring in *Science and Health* houdt Mrs. Eddy zich bezig met hetgeen haar ontdekking voor de menschheid beteekent. Zij zegt daar onder meer (blz. 126): „Kennis van de Wetenschap van het zijn ontwikkelt 's menschen sluimerende vermogens en mogelijkheden. Zij verruimt de gedachtensfeer door den stervelingen wijder en hooger gebieden te ontsluiten. Zij verheft den denker tot zijn oorspronkelijke atmosfeer van inzicht en doorzicht."

Wanneer zij, die de openbaring van Christian Science aanvaard hebben en er door gezegend zijn, wanneer zij gezondheid en welzijn, overleg en inzicht, blijdschap en welslagen hebben gedemonstreerd, is het slechts natuurlijk, dat zij God dankbaar zijn voor Zijn goedheid en dat talrijke getuigenissen gegeven worden in de Woensdagavond-diensten van Christian Science kerken of in de Christian Science weekeen maandbladen. Het is niet meer dan natuurlijk, dat zij in hun hart zeggen: Loof den Heer voor Zijn goedheid, die het menschdom zoo overvloedig gezegend heeft door in onzen tijd Zijn waarheid te openbaren door Christian Science, een werkdadigen godsdienst, die de menschheid leert, hoe zij zich het begrijpen en weerspiegelen van de macht van God, het oneindig Gemoed, ten nutte kan maken.

De onschatbare kennis, dat de geestelijke mensch, de mensch van Gods schepping, nooit opgehouden heeft Zijn geliefd kind te zijn en deel te hebben aan al Zijn goedheid en macht, heeft ontelbare zoekenden nader gebracht tot God. In vertrouwen wenden zij zich te allen tijde en onder alle omstandigheden tot Hem; bij Hem zoeken zij leering en leiding; zij gevoelen Zijn helpende tegenwoordigheid en in hun gezegenden arbeid bewijzen zij de waarheid van Paulus' verklaring (Rom. 8:16): „De Geest getuigt met onzen geest dat wij kinderen Gods zijn."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schrif elijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

East African Dinner Parties

IN East Africa, the boys are delighted with a dinner party. They enter with spirit upon the preparation for the feast. No trouble is too great. On one occasion our boys spent a whole day stringing together on cotton thread the petals of the blossoms of flamboyant and bougainvillea trees to decorate the room. They had folded the table napkins in wondrous shapes and polished the silver until it gleamed. We had been absent all day at a picnic, and they were only too pleased to have the whole day in which to devote themselves to preparation for the feast of the evening.

No native servant will let his *bwana* be defeated by circumstances, however untoward. We were dining one night with a popular bachelor in the town. My wife admired very much the table napkins, which were embroidered with a beautiful monogram bearing no resemblance to the initials of our host. "What lovely table napkins, Ruggles!" she said. Ruggles looked at them with interest. He called his head boy.

"Where did these come from, Saidi?" he said.

Saidi, beaming all over, named a mutual friend. Apparently our host's stock of table napkins had run short. "Why worry the *bwana?*" had said his boy. "The ——s have lots of them." And so the deficiency had been made good.

On another occasion we were at Arusha, where I had gone to try a long list of cases. We had with us a full complement of plates, cutlery, linen, etc. One night the district officer, a young bachelor, invited us to dinner when, if I remember aright, we were the sole guests. When the first course was served the plates looked strangely familiar. Then, as the second course appeared, the familiarity appeared more marked. The knives and forks, even, had the initial "A" upon them, which certainly was not the initial of our host. . . .

In this respect there is something refreshing and sociable about the native ideas. Things are done, and there is no nonsense about the doing of them. We arrived at Tabora on one occasion when the senior officer, who would now be called the Provincial Commissioner but was then the D. P. O., was returning from leave. He was being entertained at dinner by the young bachelor officers of the station and we were bidden to the dinner. The youths had pooled their resources and told their respective cooks to get on with it. The consequence was that there was almost an *embarras de choix* in the matter of dishes. If I remember aright, there was a choice of about five different soups to begin with. All sorts of queer dishes followed, including a strange concoction of the nature of kipper mayonnaise. — GILCHRIST ALEXANDER, in "Tanganyika Memories." (London: Blackie & Son, Ltd.)

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Trend in Market Indefinite, With Trading Dull

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Stocks drifted in varying directions in today's market and only a few were able to show worth-while progress.

Attendance in the boardrooms was the smallest in weeks. The list edged forward at the opening but light profit selling soon impeded extension of the advance.

The ticker tape dragged along at a snail's pace during the greater part of the session. Transfers were 220,950 shares.

Some Moderate Gains

Bonds experienced as much difficulty in getting ahead as stocks. Secondary loans, on the whole, backed away. Major commodities inclined to give ground.

Shares able to register moderate gains at one time included Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., Standard Oil of N. J., Continental Oil, American Can, duPont, Pullman, United Gas Improvement, American Tobacco "B" and Certain-teed.

About even to down a point or so were U. S. Steel, Republic, Inland Steel, General Motors, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, General Electric, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern and Baltimore & Ohio.

Rails lacked vitality as wage demands on the carrier brotherhoods remained to be acted upon.

Mail orders, as well as some agricultural implements, continued to reflect optimistic crop prospects and the probability farm spending will be the best in several years.

Corporate Bonds Rise

The majority of the corporate division pushed a little higher in the bond market today, but U. S. Government issues were in small demand and tended to sag.

Only nominal interest was manifest and the short session was indecisive in determining trend. Traders, after a week of heavy financing, said they might get a better line on the market next week, when another batch of new issues is due.

Low and medium yield loans fared best among industrials. National Dairy 3¾s and Pure Oil 4¼s were up fair fractions, and U. S. Rubber 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s and International Telephone 5s added a bit.

A few of the carriers faltered and issues in this field included Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Rock Island general 4s.

On the other hand Erie 5s and Illinois Western 4¾s picked up a little.

Foreign obligations were quiet, with small advances noted for Australian 5s, Brazilian 6½s and German 7s.

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The laggard utility shares, along with a few oils and specialties, moved into higher ground in the curb market today, but most of the advances were fractional.

Announcement yesterday that the U. S. District Court in Tennessee would hear the suit against the TVA in October was credited with a part in the improvement. Northern States Power "A," and Utilities Light & Power "A" added around a half point each and gains were likewise recorded for Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric and American Super Power.

Among the specialties, Sherwin Williams jumped more than a point on light volume. Others to improve included Berkey & Gay, Pan American Airways, St. Regis Paper, Sunray Oil, Lion Oil and Pantepec.

Pringle Elected Head of Canadian Investment Group

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que (CP)—The Canadian Investment Dealers' Association elected K. M. Pringle of Toronto as its president for the next year, succeeding Ralph D. Baker of Winnipeg.

Four vice-presidents representing areas from coast to coast were chosen. They are:

M. M. Cornell, Halifax; A. K. Baldwin, Montreal; J. K. Krysdale, Toronto; W. H. Houston, Regina, and K. Lyall Fraser, Vancouver. J. A. Kingsmill of Toronto was re-elected general secretary.

The new president, who moved up a notch for the vice-presidents, told the association the proposed Royal Commission to probe Dominion-provincial financial relations was to be recommended as "a great constructive step towards securing a definite settlement of many vexed questions."

Implementation of the commission's findings, he held, should bring about "less serious difficulties" for Canada's political sub-divisions.

Retiring President Baker called for the fixing of definite gold pars, declaring there could be no real financial stability until this came about. In a resume of Canadian economic conditions, he found them comparable to those of 1929.

Wheat Prices Tend Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Wheat prices here tended downward early today, responsive to setbacks of Liverpool quotations. Cables said the Liverpool market declined owing to favorable United States weather conditions and to expected increasing receipts of newly harvested wheat in this country next week.

Opening unchanged to ⅝ cent lower, July 1.08-.08¼, September .97½-.9⅝, Chicago wheat futures soon dropped.

Corn started ¼-⅞ off, July 1.13¼, September 1.01¾-⅞, and afterward fell further.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	45½	45½	Jun 17
84½	63¼	Acme Stl (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	16½	15⅞	15⅞	
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22½	22¼	22⅜	Jun 14
36	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	29½	29½	29½	Jun 18
4⅜	4	Advance Rume	2	4	4	4	
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	1	66	66	66	+ ½
5¼	2⅛	Air Way El Ap	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Alleghany	9	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅜
58½	40	Allegpf xw		40	40	40	Jun 17
99¾	40	Allegpf $30 ww	2	41	41	41	Jun 18
80	40	Allegpf $40 ww	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
52½	35	Allegpr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun 17
45⅝	30½	Allegpr Stl (.80g)	5	33¼	32¾	33¼	Jun 18
2⅞	1¢	Allen Indust (1)	1	1.	1.	1.	Jun 14
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	2	220	219⅜	219⅜	Jun 18
33½	21½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	22⅜	21¾	22	Jun 18
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
8⅜	4¼	Allied Strs pf (5)	*	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 18
53½	5.	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	2	60½	60	60	— ½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	25	25	25	Jun 18
8⅞	4½	Amal Lea	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	39	38	38	Jun 16
114⅝	87	Ameracda (2)	6	88	87	88	Jun 18
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	86	86	86	Jun 17
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	22	21½	22	Jun 18
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	*1	63½	(3½	(3½	Jun 18
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	2	4½	84	14½	+1
174	132½	Am Can pf (7)	5	150.	156¾	156¾	Jun 16
71	49¾	Am Car & F (1¾g)	1	51	51	51	+1
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	3	82	76	76	Jun 17
32¾	2.	Am Ch & C (½g)	4	30¾	30¼	30½	+ ½
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Jun 18
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	4	21⅛	.1	1	— ½
33⅜	2.	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	8	25½	25	25½	Jun 18
13½	7⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	7¾	.¾	.¾	
17	10.	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 15
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	5	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	
58⅞	3.	Am & FP $6 pf	4	41	1	41	Jun 17
68⅞	4.	Am & FP $7 pf	1	50	50	50	— ½
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	5	21¾	20⅞	21	Jun 18
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	.6¼	16¼	.6¼	Jun 18
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	.7¾	Jun 17
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+1⅛
4.	2½	Am Ice	1	3	3	3	Jun 18
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 16
1.¾	12½	Am Internat	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
58⅞	41½	Am Loco	4	4.	43¾	44	Jun 18
125	102	Am Loco pf	1	103½	102	102	Jun 17
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (1½g)	1	1.	19	19	— ¼
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	4	8¼	8	8¼	Jun 17
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (.40g)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112½	112½	112½	Jun 3
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	11	8¼	8	8	
87⅛	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
42½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	1	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
45⅛	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	12	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	6	28	28	28	+ ¼
29	22¼	Am Seating	3	24	24	24	+ ¼
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¾g)	8	85	84⅛	84⅛	—1
15.	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 18
67½	53¼	Am Snuff (3a)	6	53½	53⅛	53⅛	Jun 18
53¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	6	53⅜	5.	53	— ½
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	5	16	16	16	+ ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	4	40	39⅛	39⅛	Jun 18
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	Jun 17
25⅞	21¼	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	+ ¾
167	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	164⅜	164½	164½	— ½
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	76	75	76	+1¼
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	6	78	77	78	+1
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	— ⅛
20½	12½	Am Type Fdrs	6	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	4	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	4	.3¼	.3¼	8¾	+ ⅜
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	13	60	58⅞	58⅞	Jun 17
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	6	10	9¾	10	
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18o	18o	18o	Apr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	4	50	49⅛	49⅛	Jun 18
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	35	51¼	50	50⅛	— ⅞
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 16
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	12	23⅛	22¼	22¼	
37½	20	Andes Cop	1	20	20	20	Jun 18
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	Jun 17
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jun 18
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108.	108½	Jun 15
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	5	11	11⅛	11	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	4	91½	9.	91	Jun 18
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	2	60	60	60	— ⅞
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	5	11¼	11	11	Jun 18
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	Jun 18
24¾	13⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	17	16⅞	17	— ½
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	5	81½	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	2	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅜
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	3	51⅜	51.	51¼	
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	23½	23½	23½	+1½
37	27⅜	Atl Refin (1)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109⅞	108⅜	109⅞	Jun 18
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	4	70¼	68½	68½	Jun 17
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	9	16	15½	15½	+ ¼
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 18
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	20	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Bald Loc asd	21	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
120	80	Bald Loc pf	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅜
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	8.	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	13	27½	26⅜	26¾	— ⅞
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	4	31	30¾	30¾	— ½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 18
43⅜	28¾	Barber Co (¾g)	2	29¼	29⅛	29¼	— ¼
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
20¼	14	Bayuk Cig (.8g)	5	14⅜	14	14	Jun 17
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	22	22	22	Jun 18
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12	12	12	Jun 18
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)		86½	86½	86½	
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	4	19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	48	48	48	— ¼
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	18	82	81⅜	81⅜	+ ¼
20	18	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18¼	18¼	1 ¼	+ ¼
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jun 17
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	52	52	52	+ ½
28⅜	24	Black & D (¾g)	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	23½	23⅜	23½	Jun 18
49¾	28¼	Boeing Airpl	16	30¾	30	30	— ¾
48⅛	39¾	Bohn Alum (3)	3	40	39¾	40	Jun 18
28	.3	Borden (1.60)	2	33⅜	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
4.	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun 18
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (1.40a	6	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	1	41¾	41¾	13¼	+ ¼
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¾	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 18
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
38½	15½	Brklyn & Qu T pf	3	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	Jun 18
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	17	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
102¼	65.	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	9	67¾	66⅜	67½	Jun 18
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	2	28	28	28	—1
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	Jun 16
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	Jun 18
25¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	5	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	Jun 18
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60⅛	58	58	Jun 16
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	1	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
65¾	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a	2	54	54	54	Jun 18
35⅜	24	Burr Ad Mach (.8	1	25	25	25	+ ⅜
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	1	5	5	5	
20	15	Bush Term pf 7% deb	1	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	Jun 18
36¼	28½	Butler Br pf (1½		28¾	28½	28⅝	Jun 18
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33¾	17½	Byers Co	6	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	1	27	27	27	+1
		—C—					
48¼	35¾	Calif Pack (1½g)	7	36	35¾	35¾	Jun 18
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½g)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 24
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	5	3⅛	3	3	
20⅜	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	4	25½	25½	25½	Jun 18
34	26½	Can D G Ale	2	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	5	12½	12½	12½	
61½	.6	Cannon Mills (1g)		45	45	45	Jun 18
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)		14	14	14	Jun 17
35⅜	30⅞	Carpenter Stl (1.3o	1	30½	30½	30½	—1⅜
9½	6⅜	Carriers & G (.10g)	8	.¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 18
176½	13.	Case (J I)	1	163	163	163	—1⅞
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)		88	87½	88	Jun 18
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	16	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	— ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	114	114	114	Jun 15
48¾	36⅞	Celotex (.40g)	5	44¾	44	44	Jun 18
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	30½	30	30	Jun 17
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	3	7⅜	7	7	
41¾	1.	Cent RR NJ	3	20	19	19	Jun 17
143¼	128¾	Cent Violeta Sug	3	128⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jun 17
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
36⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	63½	2⅜	2¾	—1
3⅜	11½	Certain-teed	17	12⅞	11¾	12⅝	+1
63¾	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	1	60	60	60	Jun 18
48	14⅜	Checker Cab	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 18
8⅞	52	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	9	53½	52¾	52¾	+ ½
90	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93	93	93	Jun 15
90½	73	Ches Corp (3)	3	82	81	1	Jun 17
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 18
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7½	7½	7½	
3.	3¼	Chi & N W	9	3¾	½	3⅜	Jun 18
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	2	.0¾	¼	0¼	Jun 18
2	2	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 18
18¼	10	Chi Gt W pf	2	10¾	.0⅜	0⅝	
2.	24	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	.4½	4½	4½	
3½	1⅞	Chi M St P & P	5		2	2	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
3.	11	Chi Pneu T	1	24	24	4	— ⅜
3½	1.	Chi Pneu T cv pf	3	36½	½	½	Jun 18
3⅜	1⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	.¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
83¾	4½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10.	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	2	5			
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	15	5	15	— ¼
22.	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	Jun 18
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	10	10	10	
135¼	97½	Chrysler (3½g)	22	102	100¾	100⅞	+ ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	1.½	City Ice & F (2)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
10⅜	7	City Stores	1.	¼	¼	¼	
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	3¼	37¼	37¼	Jun 18
.43¼	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	*1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jun 18
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	85	85	85	Jun 18
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	158	158	158	Jun 18
59	3.	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	
23¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (1½)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	
105½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	3	102½	102	102	Jun 16
53¾	47½	Coll & Atk (2a)	6	48½	48	48	Jun 18
51⅞	.1	Col Fuel & I (1g)	5	32⅞	32½	32½	Jun 18
20⅞	19	Colum G&El (.20g)	8	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
10.	63¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	85	85	85	Jun 16
59	3.	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	29	29	29	Jun 18
46¼	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	4	116	115	116	Jun 18
69¼	06¾	Coml Credit (4)	1	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	2	101	101	101	Jun 18
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	64½	64½	64½	
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4½)		10	103	103	Jun 17
21¼	13⅛	Coml Solv (.60)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4½		Comwith & Sou	28	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
52⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	50½	50	50	Jun 18
19¾	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 17
5½	35	Congoleum-N (2)	4	35	35	35	Jun 18
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	15½	10½	10½	Jun 18
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	4	9¾	½	9¾	Jun 18
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	19	34	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
20⅜	19¼	Con Edis pf (5)	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
5¾	2¼	Con Film	3	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
18¾	4⅜	Con Film pf	2	12⅜	12½	12⅜	Jun 18
13½	1¼	Con Laundries	1	9⅝	5⅜	9⅝	Jun 18
177⅜	14½	Con Oil (.80)	15	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
1057⅛	1043¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	2	105	105	105	Jun 12
10⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	10	8⅞	5½	8.	Jun 16
59	3.	Con Text	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	
37⅜	20⅜	Container (1.20)	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
37⅜	18¼	Cont Bak A	4	20	19¼	19¼	
5¼	1½	Cont Bak B	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
109¾	85½	Cont Bak pf (8)	*4	81	1	11	Jun 18
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	9	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
25⅜	19	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
42¾	35⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	36¾	36½	36½	Jun 18
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	7	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	12	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
35⅜	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	2	26	26	26	Jun 17
21¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	5	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
141½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	157	157	157	Jun 18
10¼	6	Coty	6	7⅛	.	7	
56½	41½	Crane Co	7	43½	43	43½	+ ⅜
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	3	11.⅜	116⅜	116⅜	— ⅛
105⅞	100⅛	Crane Co pf n wi	10	101¾	101	101⅜	+ ⅜
37	29½	Cream of W (1½g)	*	.03¼	.03¼	03¼	Jun 18
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	2	20	19½	19½	
100⅞	69	Crown Cork (2)	7	70½	70	70½	Jun 18
56½	44⅛	Cr Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 15
47¼	40	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Jun 15
25¼	17	Crown Zeller	21	18½	18	18	— ¼
108¾	88⅜	Crown Zeller pf (5)		99½	99½	99½	Jun 10
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	1	61	61	61	+ ½
135	115	Crucible pf (3½k)	5	123	118½	118½	Jun 11
3	1⅛	Cuba Co	7

Business and Industry

Gain in Retail Sales Holds, Despite Labor Unrest Deterrent

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Industry In England Seeks Government Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—More than 3000 firms, representing an invested capital of at least £150,000,000, are directly engaged in the Lancashire cotton industry, while more than 400,000 men, women, and young persons are employed in it.

These facts are brought to light in a survey of the industry's present position and future prospects undertaken by the Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organizations. Copies are being circulated to Members of Parliament, and it is hoped that the survey will help to strengthen public opinion in favor of government measures for the assistance of the industry.

Still Piece-Goods Leader

The survey points out that although the industry has passed through nearly 20 years of difficulty such as few, if any, other British industries have experienced and has lost two thirds of its pre-war volume of exports, Lancashire is still, by total value, the world's leading piece-goods exporter, its exports are still by far the largest single item in Britain's overseas trade, and the essential soundness of its industry is unimpaired.

It has adapted itself to the demand for new products; it weaves the greater part of the rayon cloth produced in Britain and, it is claimed, has carried the use of rayon and other fibers in mixture with cotton to a much higher stage of development than has been reached in any other country.

Yet in the middle of last year it was estimated that nearly a quarter of the plant in each section of the industry was in excess of current requirements.

Indian Market Big Factor

With regard to the decline of the industry it is pointed out that the loss of 85 per cent of the Indian market is by far the most important single factor. Exports of cotton piece goods to India were steadily increasing before the World War, although certain markets (Africa, United States of America, the Near East) were already tending to contract. In 1912 the United Kingdom exported 2,800,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods to India. This trade had fallen to about 380,000,000 yards by 1936.

"Our European and American competitors," it is explained in the survey, "have generally confined themselves to a restricted range of cloths and to relatively few markets, but Japanese competition has spread from the Far East to almost every market in the world. Moreover, Japan has constantly improved her products in quality and variety, and there are now few classes of cloth which can be regarded as outside the range of Japanese competition.

Japan Big Competitor

"Altogether, about two thirds of our losses in overseas markets—the greater part in India—can be attributed to the growth of local industries. Japan accounts almost entirely for the remainder. It is sometimes thought that Japan's success is due not only to the lower wages of her workers but also to superior organization.

"Comparisons of the available data on Lancashire and Japanese costs over the last 10 years lead to the conclusion that the margin in costs other than wages and attributable to differences in organization has not been of fundamental importance. The main reason for Japan's lower prices is that her labor costs on comparable cloths appear to be less than a fifth of Lancashire's."

In the absence of positive measures to assist it, the cotton industry may have to face a further contraction of output, and among the conclusions of the survey are the following passages:

"Whatever view is taken of Lancashire's future, there can be no doubt that the cotton industry will be better able to face its problems if its structure can be adapted to meet the changed conditions of international trade more successfully than has been possible during the last 20 years. Stronger internal organization and greater flexibility are both necessary for this purpose. Experience in Lancashire has shown that the present structure of the industry has not the strength to resist attack by industries which enjoy the twofold advantage of greater co-ordination and lower wage rates.

Needs Overseas Markets

"The main needs of Lancashire are essentially simple. Tariffs can do little to assist it. Subsidies would only expose the industry to retaliation in its export markets. Compulsory amalgamation would find few responsible supporters and is so foreign both to the traditional independence of Lancashire and to the requirements of the textile industry that it cannot be regarded as an immediate practical solution. What Lancashire needs today may be summarized as:

"1. The preservation of its overseas markets by the aid, where necessary, of the British Government, so long as the present system of bilateral trade bargaining continues.

"2. Facilities for internal reorganization, with a view to strengthening competitive ability in export trade.

"Given the necessary facilities, Lancashire can once again hold out the prospect of stable and attractive employment and of a reasonable return on invested capital."

Industrial Supply Sales High

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of industrial supply distributors in April continued high with only a slight leveling from the 5-year peak attained the previous month, according to the current issue of Mill Supplies. The indicator registered 120.3 compared with 121.8 in March. Most outstanding gains were reported from the North Atlantic states and on the Pacific Coast, while other sections showed small losses.

Heads Credit Men

J. Gordon Ross

Elected President of the National Retail Credit Association for 1937. He Is Associated With the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, Rochester, New York

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of June 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent during the week ended June 21, according to the United States Department of Labor. Further weakness in wholesale market prices of farm products was credited with the cause for the decline.

The current decrease brought the all-commodity index to 86.7 per cent of the 1926 average. Notwithstanding the recent downward movement in wholesale prices, the all-commodity level is 10.2 per cent above the corresponding week of last year. It is 1.8 per cent below the 1937 high of April 3 and 2.4 per cent above the low of Jan. 2.

Besides the farm products group, decreases were also registered in foods, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities. Chemicals and drugs advanced fractionally. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged. The index for each of the 10 major commodity groups is above its level of a year ago. The increases range from 2 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 14.6 per cent for miscellaneous commodities.

Wholesale prices of raw materials fell 1.0 per cent during the week and are now 1.2 per cent below the corresponding week of May

Commodity groups	June 12 1937	June 5 1937	June 13 1936	June 15 1935
All commodities	86.7	87.1	78.7	79.8
Farm products	88.0	89.3	77.4	79.9
Foods	84.5	84.8	79.4	83.4
Hides & leather prods	107.6	107.6	94.6	89.4
Textile products	77.4	77.6	69.3	69.1
Fuel & light mtls	78.1	78.2	76.6	74.9
Metals & metal prods	95.1	95.1	85.7	85.9
Building materials	97.0	97.0	85.8	85.3
Chemicals & drugs	83.4	83.3	77.3	80.4
Housefurnshgs goods	91.0	91.0	82.9	81.7
Miscellaneous	79.4	80.0	69.3	68.4
Raw materials	85.6	86.5	78.9	*
Semimfd articles	86.8	86.9	74.1	*
Finished products	87.6	87.8	80.4	*
All cmds other than farm products	86.4	86.6	78.9	79.7
All cmds other than frm products and foods	86.0	86.2	78.8	77.9

*Not computed

Agricultural Power Machinery Sales Up 25 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of agricultural power machinery are now running about 25 per cent above figures for 1936, with excellent prospects that this year's earnings will be in excess of 1929 and probably above the peak recorded in 1920, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service.

"The 1937 wheat crop should be the largest since 1931, and possibly the biggest in a decade," continues the analysis. "The corn crop should far exceed last year's drought-shortened harvest. The need for farm machinery is thus increased materially. Then, too, the farmers are so situated financially that they can satisfy their requirements. Aggregate farm income from the principal agricultural markets in the first quarter of 1937 totaled $1,739,000,000, an increase of 16 per cent over the same period of 1936.

"Despite the large volume of tractors and implements sold since 1932, sales have not compensated for depreciation of older equipment in the last four years. The element of obsolescence alone forecasts sustained activity for agricultural equipment manufacturers."

Johns-Manville Buys Plant For New Type Insulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Negotiations for the purchase by the Johns-Manville Corporation of the Richmond, Indiana, plant of the Fibre Conduit Company have been concluded, Lewis H. Brown, president, announced. The company is consolidating its manufacturing activities in its Orangeburg, N. Y. factory, and intends to begin installation about July 1 of equipment for the manufacture of a new type of low temperature insulation recently perfected in its research laboratories.

The plant, with 150,000 square feet of floor space, consists of three brick and steel buildings and a power plant, located on a 30 acre site which is served by a spur from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Curtiss Gets Navy Contract

WASHINGTON—Award of a $2,119,687 contract to Curtiss-Wright Corp., Curtiss airplane division, Buffalo, for Navy airplanes was the largest made by the United States Government under provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act, the Labor Department stated.

Retail Business Up 12 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Deterrents to progress were somewhat in the ascendency this week, but most divisions of the retail trade surmounted the handicap, declared Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly review.

Unloading of accumulated summer requirements, continues the report, spurred by the warmer weather, imparted a faster momentum to retail distribution.

Sales More Varied

"More varied needs accentuated this week the improved consumer buying in evidence since the end of May," say the survey. "Interest spread to nearly all store departments, despite the preference for apparel, and insistence on the better grades of merchandise was pronounced. In women's wear the emphasis was on sheer cotton and washable shantung dresses, white and pastel coats, acetate swaggers, sandals, dressmaker bathing suits, and espadrilles. Men's Palm Beach and linen suits pressed gabardines for leadership, with demand unchecked for slacks, polo shirts, and sports coats. Father's Day promotions widened furnishings sales. June weddings provided many jewelers and florists the largest volume in years.

"Labor unrest prevented a wider upswing in retail sales, as even those working in strike-torn areas deferred necessary purchases, awaiting a lessening of the tension. Due chiefly to this restrictive influence, the average gain over the previous week's total was held down to 3 to 6 per cent. Over the corresponding 1936 week, the rise in the estimated volume of retail distribution was lengthened slightly to reach 12 to 20 per cent, taking the country as a whole. Despite production curtailment at some factories, sales for the New England States remained 10 to 16 per cent above last year's extending the rise of the previous week, the total for the East was carried 16 to 22 per cent over 1936.

Wholesalers Active

"Unsettled strikes halted improvement in the Middle West, as retail sales varied from 10 to 20 per cent larger than a year ago," continues the report. "Cool weather during part of the week cut the margin for the Northwest to 15 to 21 per cent. Rising temperatures and more tourist trade pushed sales in the South 18 to 35 per cent over last year's. Heavy rains, which caused irreparable crop losses, slowed distribution in the Southwest, reducing the spread to 12 to 22 per cent over 1936. With fewer stores reporting increased patronage, and some less than a week earlier. Pacific Coast sales were up only 10 to 18 per cent from a year ago.

"Hurried shipments on calls for a wide range of summer merchandise spread more activity to the principal wholesale markets this week than had been experienced since late in March. There was no evidence of overbuying, retailers merely placing larger reorders to replenish depleted stocks, as consumer demand ran ahead of early indications.

"Showing of fall ready-to-wear started in some markets, but most lines will not be opened until next month. While the cancellations were not numerous, there was a decline in orders from states in the line of strike attacks, but exceptional gains from other districts carried the estimated wholesale volume 15 to 30 per cent over the comparative 1936 figure," concludes the survey.

U. S. Cotton Exports In Nine Months Off 8 P. C. From Year Ago

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that United States exports of cotton have declined this season although world trade in cotton expanded sharply.

A department survey showed 10,271,000 bales of cotton in international trade for the first nine months of this season compared with 8,159,000 bales in the same period last season and 9,831,000 bales two seasons ago.

United States exports for the nine months were 4,985,00 bales, or 439,000 bales and 8 per cent under last season and 2,106,000 bales or 30 per cent under the 10-year average from 1923-24 to 1932-33.

The period covered in the survey is from August through April.

The United States exports represent 48 per cent of the world trade as compared with a 10-year average of 67 per cent.

The survey showed Japan was chief outlet for American cotton taking 1,410,000 bales, or 28 per cent of total exports. This was larger than recent seasons or the long-time average. British markets took 1,068,000 bales against 1,210,000 last season. Canada took 233,000 bales, a peak figure, and exports to France, Sweden and the Netherlands were larger than last season. Exports to all other principal importing countries were smaller.

Chinese Railways Order 20 American Locomotives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Ministry of Railways of China has placed an order with American builders for 20 locomotives of 2-8-2 type to be used in freight service on the Tientsin Pukow Railway, it was announced.

Ten of these locomotives are to be built by the American Locomotive Co. at Schenectady, New York, and the other 10 by The Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, Penna.

Shipment of these locomotives, completely erected, is expected to be made by steamer to Shanghai early in 1938. The American Locomotive Company's portion of the order will be shipped from an Atlantic port, as yet undetermined, while Baldwin's portion will probably be shipped from the company's docks at Eddystone.

Taxes Seen Taking More Than Either Food, Clothing or Rent

NEW YORK (AP)—The tax collector is perhaps the most imposing figure on the American scene today.

Everybody talks about him; no one wants to see him; yet everybody meets him daily many times.

His total yearly bill is estimated by the Twentieth Century Fund—a non-political institution proclaiming no pet economic theory—at $12,500,000,000, the highest in history.

How much of that do you pay?

It all depends on who you are and where you live.

If you are the average person—this is virtually impossible because the average person is not believed to exist—your annual bill is $100 for your local, state and Federal Government.

You may never see a tax collector, but that is your bill just the same. You pay it in the prices of the food you eat, the cigarets you smoke, the movies you see, the rent you pay.

Of the $100, the biggest share goes to the Federal Government, which gets $5,500,000,000 of the tax collector's total. Local government gets the next biggest share, $4,500,000,000. The states take least, $2,500,000,000.

The money goes to 175,000 different units of government, from the school board in your home town to the Federal Treasury in Washington.

It comes from many sources, ranging from your pay check to the house you live in.

Real Estate Tax Leads

That house, with the lot it stands on, is responsible for the biggest slice of the whole tax pie, the Twentieth Century Fund's researchers reported after a two-year study. Local governments operate almost solely on property taxes, and their bill is one third of the total. It runs your schools, your police department; it pays your firemen, it instals your sewers, it paves your streets.

The states also collect 5 to 10 per cent of their revenue from property: about $200,000,000. Some states define property as real estate. Others add tangible personal property, business, stocks and bonds.

Maybe you own no property. Maybe you rent your home. If so, you pay your property tax in your rent. Your landlord is the tax collector.

Next to property, income pays the biggest part of the tax bill. In 1936, it supplied $1,400,000,000 to the Federal Government, about one third of the total federal tax. In more prosperous years, it paid two thirds of the total.

Two thirds of the states also tax income—personal and corporation—usually as minor sources of revenue. Last year they got about $250,000,000.

If you escape the income tax, you are almost certain to be hit by the pay roll levies inaugurated to pay for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. They haven't brought in much money yet, but federal budget estimates say they will produce $300,000,000 in 1937, 6 per cent of the Federal Government's aggregate revenue.

The pay roll tax makes your boss an unofficial tax collector, but his hole in this respect is picayune compared to the fellow who fills your auto tax at the corner gasoline station.

The gasoline tax is, in point of revenue, the largest tax in the country levied on a single article. It gives $200,000,000 to the Federal Government, and between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 to states and local governmental units. And you pay it all to the filling station attendant as part of the price of gas.

It remains for the motor vehicle registration tax, however, to reach the most people in direct form. All the states have it. They collect $300,000,000 from it. It is paid by 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of the 30,000,000 families in the United States.

Cocktails, highballs and Scotch-and-sodas account for 11 per cent of the Federal Government's tax total. Liquor taxes give Uncle Sam $600,000,000 yearly spending money, and the states get another $200,000,000.

Cigars, cigarets and other forms of tobacco reach you and your fellow smokers for a half billion in taxes a year: $500,000,000 federal and $50,000,000 state.

The sales tax—on most everything you buy—gets you in 22 states for a total of $400,000,000.

The so-called "death taxes," levied on inheritances and on gifts intended to circumvent the inheritance tax, amount to $100,000,000 for the states and $500,000,000 for the Federal Government.

Miscellaneous Pay $700,000,000

Miscellaneous taxes, ranging from automobiles to chewing gum to movie tickets and stocks and bonds, supply another $700,000,000 to the Federal Government.

Customs duties, which kept the average man's tax bill down by paying nearly half of the federal tax bill before the war, now bring in only $400,000,000 a year, about 7 per cent.

How much of each of these taxes you pay depends on whether you are a farmer, a salaried worker, a merchant, a corporation official; it depends on the amount of your income; it depends on the State, and the community, in which you live.

The Twentieth Century Fund experts estimated, for example, that under certain conditions that might be considered average, a New York farmer with a $2000 income would pay more tax than an Illinois farmer with the same income. His federal tax would be $25 compared to the Illinoian's $32, his state tax would be $44 compared to the Illinoian's $58, but his local tax would be $126 compared to the Illinoian's $93.

When all your taxes are rolled into one, the resulting $12,500,000,000 is estimated by the Institute of Distribution—a research and propaganda organization financed by chain stores—to be greater than the nation's food bill (set by the institute at $11,500,000,000 a year), its rent bill (set by the institute at $10,000,000,000 a year), or its clothing bill (set by the institute at $6,000,000,000 a year).

Approaching the problem from a different angle, the institute says $1 of every $4 earned by 75 per cent of the people is spent for taxes.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

What to do about gold is bemusing London. The financial press has reviewed the change from a feared shortage of gold a few years ago to a positive glut today; but no easy way out is found for present troubles. Even the Economist ends its survey with a ponderous plea for "serious consideration" and a "better perspective"; which as a conclusion to argument shares honors for procrastination with "time alone will show."

The problem contains several elements: the present bad distribution of gold between countries; the continued flow of gold into the United States, and to a lesser degree into England; the prospect of a growing world output, aggravated by large-scale turnover of gold from hoarders to monetary authorities.

The central authorities are accumulating gold at the same time that we are learning to do without gold in our domestic monetary systems. Gold no longer circulates as money in England or America; our private citizen can no longer hoard gold when he distrusts bank deposits or government notes.

United States Seen as More Secure

There are certain legal regulations which require central banks to hold gold, but whenever our authorities dislike the probable effects of following the regulations, they alter the rules. America varies its reserve requirements. England alters its fiduciary issue and carries its gold at predevaluation prices. Gold's principal remaining function is as a means of making international payments.

For some time past the main current in world gold flow has moved toward America. A small part of this in past years was taken by the United States to balance an excess of her own exports over her imports. But recently gold flowing to America has been evidence of a large movement of capital away from Europe. Many individuals, institutions and governments have seen strong reasons for preferring American securities and bank balances to their own or other countries'.

This heavy flow of capital to America is significant of two things. Compared with Britain, America is seen here to have a longer recovery ahead of her, and the prospects of capital appreciation are greater than at home. And compared with the whole of Europe, America offers political security. Poland, for example, given place in Europe for an indefinite period, could offer as great attraction to the investor as does America; but over Poland as over the large part of Europe, lies the possibility of war.

Peace Necessary to Solution

The final solution of the problem must await the return of secure peace to Europe. But there are aspects of the problem which cannot be postponed to that doubtful future. It is evident that America is not prepared to continue indefinitely to purchase unlimited quantities of gold from all comers. Obviously so long as she is happy to take the world's gold, there is no reason for England, with enough gold in her vaults, to do anything about it. But it seems that reading between the lines, England must have been invited by America to do something herself to relieve the pressure.

I suppose the logical and spartan course would be to stop using gold in international finance as in domestic. But we are not ready for so drastic a step. It is doubtful if our monetary authorities have the skill or the power to make the internal adjustments which would be necessary to maintain orderly foreign trade and exchanges. It is more or less certain that the necessary domestic changes would be politically unobtainable. Gold troubles are one price we have to pay for rejecting economic internationalism.

Nor do I think it possible that the flow of gold will be turned off by cutting the price. America has an enormous stock of gold; England has its financial interests in gold production, and South Africa is too important a part of the Empire for us to throw into depression.

Restriction One Palliative

The most likely palliatives seem therefore to be an agreed increase in gold holdings by Britain and other countries to relieve the glut on the United States, coupled with a restriction of production either by agreement between producers, or by a tax on production.

One difficulty in the way of such a program is that we in England have been learning since 1931 that it is a mistake to tie the pound to gold, that the optimum volume of credit is not a function of our gold holdings, that the goal of the future is to do without gold. It is desirable therefore that the proposal to increase our gold holdings should be linked with an attempt to solve the political problems which trouble Europe.

One method of doing this would be to link the gold agreement with an Anglo-American trade agreement, which would automatically strengthen the democratic front against the dictatorial nations. Probably some Americans would object to this on the ground that it brings America closer to Europe and to war. This fear might be exorcized by a demonstration from England that it still believes in democracy. And as evidence of good will toward America England might proffer a settlement of the war debt on terms satisfactory to America.

But the British are still some distance from accepting this program.

Commercial Loan Business Is Still On the Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The condition statement of banks in 101 leading cities for the week ended June 9 discloses that there has been no let-up in the broadest, most persistent commercial loan movement of any spring season since recovery got under way.

While total borrowings from these banks spurted $76,000,000 in the week, those loans which are used to finance the commercial, industrial and agricultural activity of the nation advanced $22,000,000.

Favors Bank Earnings

This commercial loan movement, which got under way early in February, and which already has continued beyond usual seasonal levels, augurs well for bank earnings in the future. Besides the increased borrowing, the rate which banks are charging customers is showing tendencies to harden.

Banks in New York City and Boston contributed the bulk of the commercial loan increase in the week covered by the report, New York's increase being $23,000,000 and Boston's $13,000,000.

The rise in New York City has been quite marked this spring. When commercial lending was classified under the heading of "other loans," this item expanded $178,000,000, or 12 per cent, from February through May 12. On this last date the "other loan" figure was $462,000,000 above the corresponding 1936 date. Since May 12, loans have been classified as to purpose, and commercial lending shows up in the "commercial, industrial and agricultural" classification. A $76,000,000 growth in this item was experienced between May 12 and June 9.

In Boston, the "other loan" total rose $30,000,000 from February through May, while the commercial, industrial and agricultural loan volume has expanded $26,000,000.

Packers have been heavy borrowers in the Boston money market, increasing their loans about 20 per cent during the spring. They are supposed to be holding their hides in warehouses waiting for the price to advance, in the meantime borrowing against the hides.

Wool manufacturers and dealers as a group and cotton manufacturers and dealers have each accounted for about 10 per cent of the Boston increase, with rayon manufacturers accounting for about 5 per cent. Among others, power companies and leather companies are said to have increased their borrowings substantially.

Over the country generally the building up of inventories has been a factor which has brought business to banks in greater numbers. Some bankers believe, however, that this type of borrowing may fall off, if it has not already begun. Rubber companies, for example, which went to the banks for funds to increase their inventories when the rubber price was 27 cents in March, find their borrowing position altered now that the commodity is selling at 18½ cents.

Rising Wages, Costs Help

The added costs of running business, occasioned by higher wages, rising prices, etc., all have helped the commercial business of banks. This has shown up in borrowing all over the country, with banks in each Federal Reserve district increasing their loan portfolios.

A comparison with other years shows this spring's commercial loan movement to be more extensive than any time since the depression. In 1935, the spring movement of "other loans" brought a $37,000,000 increase. last year, the gain was $338,000,000 in the spring The movement this year began Feb. 3 and brought a $394,000,000 rise in "other loans" up to May 12, at which time they were $975,000,000 above the preceding year. From May 12 on, "commercial, industrial and agricultural" loans have risen $99,000,000 in the 101 cities.

The $76,000,000 increase in total loans of member banks in the week ended June 9, brought this figure to $9,647,000,000, which is $1,070,000,000 above June last year. Total loans and [illegible]its were up $56,000,000 in the seven-day period, to the $22,214,000 mark.

Retail Advertising Up 6 P. C. Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail display advertising showed a gain of 26,582,688 lines or 6.2 per cent for the 1937 period through June 5 as compared with the like period of last year, says Advertising Age.

Totals for the 78 major cities used in tabulating this Index showed 457,979,670 lines for this year against 431,396,982 lines for the comparable period of 1936. At this time last year, 1936 showed a gain of 3.7 per cent over 1935.

Due to the Monday following Memorial Day being observed as a holiday by most business houses throughout the country, total retail display advertising for the seven day period ended June 5, declined to 19,913,052 lines, a decrease of 1,056,922 lines or 5.1 per cent under the corresponding week of last year which totaled 20,969,974 lines.

South Carolina Cotton Output Increased in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina cotton production in 1936 totaled 816,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, which compared with 744,000 bales in 1935 and 678,000 in 1934, while the harvested area was 3 per cent or 37,000 acres above the 1,362,000 acres harvested during the previous year or 1,399,000, according to Frank O. Black, statistician for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who said the average yield of lint per acre was 279 pounds.

He added that the output of 279 pounds lint was the best since preweevil years, and compared with recent high yields of 273 pounds in 1931 and 261 pounds in 1935.

Publisher

Malcolm Muir

Elected President of Weekly Publications, Inc. Mr. Muir Was Formerly President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. He Is a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board

Federal Experts See Slight Trade Drop This Summer

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP) — Government economists predicted today that there will be a minor slump in industrial activity during the next few months. They added, however, that the longer-range outlook is relatively favorable.

In a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the economists said several factors "point to a greater than seasonal recession in industrial activity before the summer is over."

Sales of goods by a number of important industries, particularly textiles, have been well below current output recently, it was reported. When back orders of these industries are filled, the economists said, "production will be decreased unless there is a new wave of buying." This wave was termed unlikely because "buying seems to be returning more to a current-needs basis."

Other factors indicating a slowing down of the general business pace were said to include the "unsettling influences" of strikes, the small volume of new capital financing, and relatively little building activity. The latter, the economists said, was "apparently a result of the sharp increase in construction costs."

Despite these "tangible evidences pointing to a moderate decline in business activity before winter," the report said, "the general impetus of recovery should carry industry through any temporary period of hesitation." Railroads were said to be excellent prospective customers of heavy industries this year and for several years to come because of increased traffic volume, gradual deterioration of equipment, and increased earnings. "Many other lines of business are in a similar position," the survey said.

54 P. C. of Home Loan Financing In 1936 Is By FHLB

WASHINGTON—Thrift and home financing institutions supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board or eligible for membership in the bank system, loaned $1,051,000,000 or 54 per cent of the total of approximately $1,951,000,000 in home mortgage loans made on one to four family non-farm houses during 1936, according to John H. Fahey, chairman of the board.

These loans were made for new construction, refinancing, purchase, and modernization of urban dwellings. Individuals loaned about $600,000,000 of the aggregate total, or 30 per cent, and commercial banks $300,000,000, or 15 per cent, Mr. Fahey stated.

He estimated that loans for new construction amounted to $625,000,000 in 1936, of which $156,000,000 was loaned by member institutions in the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

At the close of 1936, home mortgage loans outstanding in the United States aggregated $17,799,000,000, Mr. Fahey said. Members of the bank system, together with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, under supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, held a combined total of $4,806,000,000, or 27 per cent. The holdings of all institutions eligible for membership in the system, added to this, brings the total to $10,569,000,000, or about 60 per cent.

European Use of Sugar 6.1 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries during the first eight months of the current year, September, 1936, through April, 1937, increased 301,078 tons, raw sugar value, or about 6.1 per cent over the like period last season, according to Lamborn & Co. Consumption totaled 4,918,775 tons compared with 4,918,775 tons last season.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on May 1, 1937, amounted to 3,489,200 tons as against 3,765,400 tons on the same date in 1936, a decrease of 276,200 tons, or approximately 7.3 per cent.

The estimated beet sowings for this season for the 14 countries, according to advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is placed at 3,780,600 acres as compared with 3,447,700 acres last season, an increase of 332,900 acres, or 9.7 per cent. Last season these countries produced 5,960,800 long tons of sugar.

Ruling by Court In Mortgage Case Favors Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ruled in a 3 to 2 decision that the value of the mortgages in which they have participations and not the value of the real estate underlying the mortgages should be used in computing claims of investors against defunct title companies.

The dissenting justices held that claims should be based on the value of the underlying property. Use of the majority formula results in a substantial enhancement of the total amount of investors' claims. In the test cases on which the ruling was based individual claims would be reduced by amounts ranging from one-third to one-half through the use of the minority system of computation.

It appears certain that an appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals will be made because the principles enunciated will govern the determination of all investors' claims against mortgage companies now being liquidated. These may run from $400,000,000 to $8,000,000.

The opinion was delivered by Associate Justice Joseph M. Calahan and upheld the view taken by Justice Alfred Frankenthaler, before whom the case was originally argued. It was concurred in by Justices Irwin Untermyer and Albert Cohn. The dissenting views were expressed by Justice Alfred H. Townley and were concurred in by Presiding Justice Francis Martin.

The basis of the test was made from four specific cases. One involved the holder of a whole mortgage guaranteed by the New York Title and Mortgage Company; the second the owner of a half-interest in a whole mortgage; the third the holder of a one-seventieth participation in a whole mortgage and the fourth the holder of four participations in a group series issued against two separate mortgages.

The principle enunciated is the same for all four cases except in those instances where the investor has come into possession of the underlying real estate. In the latter case the majority held that the amount of his claim depended on the value of the real estate. In all other cases the claim is to be measured by the value of the mortgage.

Opposition to the formula chosen by the superintendent and upheld by the majority comes principally from two sources; the stockholders whose chances of recovery become smaller as the amount of claims increases and investors who took possession of the real estate underlying their mortgages prior to the time it was decided to liquidate the companies. The latter's claims under the decision would be smaller than others similarly situated who did not enter into possession of the real estate.

Drop in Canada's Economic Index

OTTAWA (CP) — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that owing to a decline in four of the six major factors, its economic index dropped to 107.7 in the week of June 12 from 110.7 the previous week.

Advances were recorded in capitalized bond yields and in common stock prices, while the other factors used in the index showed declines.

Railway freight movement, after seasonal adjustment, has shown an intermediate recession for three weeks. The decline in the index of carloadings in the 22nd week was three per cent. An increase of 6.4 per cent, however, was indicated over the corresponding week of 1936.

In the week under review, the wholesale price index stood at 84.1, being 16½ per cent above the level of the same week of last year.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

News on Wheat Is Bullish But Market Choppy

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — With spring wheat news of a bullish character on the one hand and increased hedging pressure against the winter wheat marketings on the other, the wheat market has been a choppy affair recently. From the low points of the period there was a rally of about 6 to 7c in Chicago futures, with a recession from the top of about half that much.

Light to fair rains in western Canada caused some selling, and the fact that Liverpool turned decidedly heavy after being strong earlier in the week, caused selling. Heavy short covering for eastern account was a big factor in lifting prices, the sellers apparently being uneasy over the Canadian situation.

Canadian Outlook Serious

Rains brought some relief to the Canadian west, but according to reports now current from well posted sources in Canada, about half of the Saskatchewan crop is gone, now promising no better than seed. In as much as the critical period for spring wheat is still ahead, this discloses a serious state of affairs. In 1936 deterioration from this date to harvest was rapid in both our northwest and in Canada. Black rust does not usually affect spring wheat vitally until in July.

Our northwest has had good rains over most of the territory, and in the southwest rains have been too heavy, having impeded harvesting operations. Black rust is still prevalent in winter wheat; in the late wheat some damage is now indicated, which is unusual in winter wheat.

Some export business is developing in southwest wheat, and a good trade is expected as the difference between domestic and foreign prices is the greatest in years, and our wheat is on a competitive basis with that from other shippers. Canadian export business has been slow. Both here and abroad there has been a disposition to wait for the maximum pressure of American winter wheat marketing to be effective. However, there are so many factors offsetting the hedge pressure that there are indications that both domestic and foreign cash wheat buying will start in active volume right away.

Low Level of Stocks

Visible stoks are expected to be down under 10,000,000 bu. this week, and will start the period of accumulation at the lowest level in 20 years or more. Stocks of old wheat in other positions are supposed to be correspondingly as light as the visible. Wheat brought from the southwest to Chicago for delivery on May contracts, a development which caused a tremendous slump in May wheat, has been about all sold.

European news is about a standoff, the import demand being slow, but crop reports indicating a smaller crop in Europe than last year. Weather in Argentina is too dry. Total Argentine and Australian surplus stocks are not much over 50,000,000 bu. Import needs the next six months will have to be supplied largely by United States and Canadian wheat.

Corn has been irregular, the heavy imports of Argentine corn causing some pressure, as cash prices have weakened. However, there is still no indication that domestic stocks are any larger than supposed. Industries are not only absorbing the foreign corn on arrival, but are taking domestic corn steadily at good prices. There has been some liquidation in July at times, but the old crop months rally easily.

Market Opinions

Thomas & McKinnon, New York — Some commentators believe the break this week represented the climax to the long decline, and it is interesting to note that during the severe selling wave in the morning no less than 268 individual equities on the New York Stock Exchange were swept to new lows for 1937, or longer. Regardless of any other considerations, the ability of the share market to recover as sharply and as easily as it did bears full and convincing testimony to the thinness of the list on the supply as well as on the demand side. To an important extent the immediate future movements of stocks may be expected to find their cue in the rate of progress toward settlement of the steel strikes.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—The sharp rally which greets the announcement by Secretary Perkins of the appointment of a board of labor troubles in the steel trade is an indication of the response which the market might make to some permanent signs of peaceful clearing up of the difficulties with which industry has been obliged to cope over the last few months.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—There may be occasional rallies from time to time whenever the market becomes over-sold, but there is going to be a decided spirit of caution until would-be purchasers can obtain a clearer idea as to what to expect from labor. Many stocks are cheap but it is not so much a question of price as it is the ability to know what the coming weeks or months have in store that is throttling the purchasing power, so that a side lines position marketwise appears to be the best one to assume just now.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We would not overlook the constructive implications inherent in the fact that the market this week has successfully negotiated a test of its underlying structure at a critical point.

Reliable Stores Sales Mount

Net sales of Reliable Stores Corration for the first five months of 37 totaled $3,494.240 as compared th $2,816,806 in the first five onths of 1936. Net sales of $971,527 May, 1937, compared with $771,582 the same month of 1936.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 4¼s '47-52	115.30	115.30	115.30
6 4s 44-54	11.8	111.8	111.8
2 3¼s 44-46	106.4	106.4	106.4
1 3s '46-48	104.6	104.6	104.6
10 3s '51-55	102.16	102.16	102.16
8 2⅞s '55-60	100.15	100.12	100.15
3 2¾s '45-47	102.20	102.20	102.20
1 2¾s '48-51	100.14	100.14	100.14
2 2¾s '51-54	99.23	99.23	99.23
9 2½s '49-53	97.23	97.23	97.23

Home Owners' Loan —

2 3s '52 A	101.30	101.30	101.30
2 2¾s '49	100.8	100.7	100.7
4 2¼s '42-44	99.30	99.30	99.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
100 Adams Exp 4s '47	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Alleghany 5s '49	92½	92½	92½
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	76½	76½	76½
9 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
22 Ananda Cop 4½s '50	106	105⅞	106
1 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Armstrong C 4s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 ACL cit 4s '52	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 AC Line 4½s '64	91½	91½	91½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	48	48	48
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	95½	95½	95½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¼	113¼	113¼
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	81¾	81¾	81¾
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	71½	71½	71½
8 B&O 4s '48	106¼	106	106
5 B³₄O 5s S W '50	104½	104	104
4 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	124¾	124¾	124¾
4 Beth Steel 4¼s '60	103	103	103
1 Beth St 3¾s '66	95¼	95¼	95¼
15 Bkly Man Tr24½s '66	86½	86½	86½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Bk U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Buf R³₄P 4½s '57	85½	85½	85½
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
5 Cal Pack 4½s '51	113	113	113
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¾	117½	117½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Can Pac 4s perp	95¼	95¼	95¼
'00 Caro C³₄O 5 '38	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	1340¼	140¼	140¼
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	97¾	97½	97½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	52	52	52
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	77	77
4 Champ P&P 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105⅜
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	53½	53½	53½
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	111¾	111¾
2 CB&Q 4s Lll '49	112	112	112
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108	108	108
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34½	34½	34½
4 Chi Gt West 4s '59	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
32 CMSP&Pa5s2000	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
7 Chi&NWcv4¾s'49	15½	15	15
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A	17½	17½	17½
1 CRI&P 4s '88	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17	17	17
5 CSL&NO 5s '51	109	109	109
1 ChUnSta 4s '63D	110	110	110
1 ChUnSta 3¾s '63	107½	107½	107½
3 Ch Stks Sta 4½s '65	105	104¾	104¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104⅛	104	104⅛
1 Childs Co 5s '43	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106	106	106
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Colombia G 5s '52 May	100	100	100
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96½	96½	96½
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51st	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
26 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3 Crane Co 3½s 51	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Del & H rfg 4s '43	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 D&RG W 5s '55 Ased	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
11 Det Ed 5s '65	109⅜	108¾	108¾
8 Det Ed 3½s '66	103	102⅞	103
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
100 Erie 1s 5s '96	99½	99½	99½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 FrancisSug 6s '55	67	67	67
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
16 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100⅛	100¼
8 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118	118	118
4 Gt Nor 4s '46G	110¾	110	110
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	66¼	66¼	66¼
9 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	24¾	24¼	24¾
1 Ill Cen 4½s '66	69¾	69¾	69¾
17 Interb R Tr 7s '32	65½	65	65½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20½	20½	20½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	60½	60	60½
7 Interlake Iron 4s '47	96	96	96
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	32	32	32
20 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	74	73⅞	74
14 Int Paper 6s '55	96¼	95½	95½
19 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89½	89¼	89½
5 Int T&T 5s '55	73½	73½	73½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95½	95½	95½
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	103½	103½	103½
3 Kresge Found23½s '47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59½	59½	59½
5 Leh & N Enig 4s '65A	102	102	102
4 Leh Val NY4½s40	101	101	101
3 Loews 3½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003'B	107½	107½	107½
1 LouN 4½s 2003	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Manhat R 4s '90	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 MoPac 5½s '49	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
10 MoPac 5s '65A	35½	35½	35½
6 MoPac 5s '77F	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
3 MoPac gen 4s '75	16⅞	16	16
2 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	88	88	88
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	92½	92½	92½
7 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88	88	88
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
1 Nat Dairy 3⅝s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 NatlSteel 5s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 NY&n E&P 3½s '65	104	104	104
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96¾	96⅝	96¾
3 NYC cn 4s '98	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
9 NYC 3¼s '52	107	10	1707
1 NYC 3¾s '46	102	102	102
18 NYC&HR 3½s '97	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8 NY C¾SL 4½s '78	85⅞	85¾	85¾
10 NY C&StL 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
16 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	42	41⅜	42
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	41½	41½	41½
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	38	36	38
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	19	19	19
1 NY Steam 5s '51	102	102	102
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 NY Trap Rock 6s '46	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½	103½
7 Nor Am Ed 5s '65C	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111½	111⅜	111⅜
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	105	104⅛	104⅛
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 ParaPict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 ParaPict 3¼s '47	87	87	87
8 PenP&L 4½s '81	101½	101⅛	101½
5 PenCo 4s '63	102¾	102⅜	102¾
1 PenR gen 5s '68	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119½	119½	119½
3 PenRR gen 4½s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 PenRR gen 4½s '81	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
9 PenRR 4½s deb '70	102	102	102
10 PenRR 3¾s '70	99½	99⅜	99½
5 PenRR 3¼s'52	107	107	107
5 PereMarq 5s '56	102¾	102½	102½
1 PereMarq 4½s'80	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
56 PhelpsDodge 3½s'52	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
10 PhilaCo 5s '67	97	96¼	96¼
6 PhilElec 3½s'67	103¾	102⅝	102¾
2 PhReadC&I 5s'73	25	25	25
11 Postal T&C 5c 5	24½	24	24½
27 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	112⅞	112¼	112¾
2 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Rep Steel 4½s '56	96½	96½	96½
3 Rep Steel 4½s 50	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	36½	36½	36½
2 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	101	101	101
23 St LSF 4s '50 A	23	23	23
10 St LSW 1st 4s '89	83	83	83
1 SP&KC SL 4½s '41	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
15 St Paul U D 5s '72	118½	18⅛	118½
4 Sea-Al Fla 6s '35 A ct	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
1 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 So Cal 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 So Pac 4½s '69	86	85½	85½
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
6 So Pac 3¾s '46	99¾	99⅝	99¾
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
7 So Pac SFT 4s '50	108⅝	108⅛	108½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	98	98	98
4 South Ry gen 4s '56	75½	75½	75½
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98	97⅞	98
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106½	106½
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
21 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18	17¾	18
1 Third Ave 4s '60	48½	48½	48½
13 Tidewat A O 3½s 52	100⅝	100½	100⅝
5 Tol & Oh Cen 3¼s '60	105	105	105
2 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117½	117½	117½
8 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅛	112⅞	112⅞
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 US Rub 5s '47	107¼	107	107¼
4 Utah P&L 5s '44	100⅞	100¾	100¾
4 Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50
4 Util P&L 5s '59	49½	49½	49½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
20 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	32	32	32
9 Wabash 1st 5s '39	92	92	92
1 Walworth 4s '55	78	78	78
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	55½	55½	55½
1 Wash Wat P 5s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 WestMd 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
9 Western Un 5s '51	99⅛	98½	98¾
6 Western Un 4½s'50	99	98⅝	99
16 Western Un 5s '60	99¼	99	99⅛
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101	101	101

Foreign Bonds

7 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Agr Bank Col 6s '47	23	23	23
26 Argentine 4s '72	91⅝	91½	91⅝
3 Argentine 4½s '71	100½	100½	100½
26 Arg 6s '59 Oct	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Argentine 5½s '62 100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32
10 Australia 5s '57	108	107⅞	107⅞
2 Australia 4½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Berl El Elev 6½s '56	24	24	24
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	71½	71½	71½
3 BuenA4¼sAug'76	80	80	80
4 Buen 4³₄s4³₄s Apr '76	80	79⅞	80
6 Canada 5s '52	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Canada 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Canada 3s '67	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
9 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16½	16½	16½
34 Chile 6s '30	20⅜	20¼	20¼
35 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
7 Chile 6s '61 Feb	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
8 Chile 6s '61 Sept	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
5 Chile 6s '62	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
9 Chile 6s '63	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
10 Chilean Mun 7s '60	17	17	17
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26⅝	26½	26⅝
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26½	26½	26½
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '47	23	23	23
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s '57	23	23	23
1 Dom.5½s '42	77½	77½	77½
1 Dresd 7s '43	25½	25½	25½
1 Ger Gov Inti 5½s '65	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
4 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
8 Ger Govt 7s '49	35¼	34¼	35¼
20 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	30	28⅞	30
1 Japan 6½s '54	99	99	99
16 Japan 5½s '65	87⅝	87½	87½
1 Leipzig 7s '47	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Mex 4s '04 assd '54	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	103	103	103
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6 Norway 4½s '65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Norway 4½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Norway 4s '63	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	83	83	83
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Peru 7s '59	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
4 Peru 1st 6s '60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1916	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Poland 7s '47	64	64	64
1 Poland 6s '40	51	51	51
1 Prussia 6½s '52	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Roumania Inst 7s '59	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Serbs Cts St 7s '62	27	27	27
4 Uruguay 6s '60	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Uruguay 6s '64	68½	68½	68½
1 Westph Un EIP 6s '53	24	24	24

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 1,738,000; previous day, 6,266,000; week ago, 3,726,000; year ago, 4,313,000; 5 years ago, 6,100,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,640,282,000; year ago, 1,728,710,000; two years ago, 1,626,544,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Large U. S. Firms Continued to Lose Stockholders in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American business and financial institutions continued to lose stockholders in 1936 at a rate approximately the same as in 1935, according to a survey by Frazier Jelke & Co.

The tabulation discloses 8,491,021 stockholders at the end of 1936, compared with 8,554,710 a year earlier.

Large nationally known corporations lost popularity among investors in the year, the study shows. Of 21 companies having more than 100,000 stockholders only three enlarged their common stock lists. Among the reasons suggested for this trend include price recovery that released many "involuntary investors," threats of adverse federal or state tax and regulatory legislation and uneasiness over the effect on earnings of labor troubles in vulnerable concerns.

The survey says in part:

"In the several classifications of stocks examined, it is interesting to note that companies less subject to governmental restrictions proved the most popular with stockholders.

Among general manufacturing concerns 45 enlarged stockholder lists and 11—mostly large nationally known concerns—showed declines. On the other hand, public utilities and railroads, subject to federal and state supervision, lost supporters.

Among financial institutions preferences were evenly divided, 17 increases and 17 decreases. Motor manufacturers gained stockholders in the ratio of 5 to 1, food companies in the ratio of 10 to 6 and merchandising units in the ratio of 3 to 1.

The 10 stocks most widely held, according to the survey, are:

	1936	1935
American Tel. & Tel	640,991	657,000
Cities Service	517,161	529,000
General Motors	337,620	321,600
Radio Corp.	242,614	270,257
Pennsylvania R. R.	218,802	227,251
Transamerica	206,128	207,647
General Electric	190,044	185,744
U. S. Steel	170,448	184,680
Commonwealth & South.	164,326	170,715
Pennroad Corp.	139,000	145,000

ICC Authorizes Freight Rates on Dairy Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized establishment of freight rates on dairy products without observing the long and short haul provision of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The rates will apply on shipments from North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Texas to Chicago and points in central trunkline and New England territories.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	12.09	12.09	11.94	11.95	—.12
Oct.	12.14	12.14	12.00	12.01	—.09
Dec.	12.12	12.12	11.99	12.00	—.03
Jan.	12.12	12.13	12.01	12.01	—.09
Mar.	12.18	12.18	12.05	12.07	—.10

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	6.75	6.77	6.75	6.77	+.03
October	6.78	6.81	6.77	6.80	+.03
January	6.75	6.78	6.75	6.77	+.02
Mar	6.78	6.80	6.78	6.80	+.03

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	1.08	1.08¼	1.06⅜	1.07	—.01¾
Sept.	1.07½	1.07¾	1.06¼	1.06⅜	—.02¼
Dec.	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.08⅛	1.08⅜	—.01⅝
	Corn				
July	1.13¼	1.13⅜	1.12¼	1.12⅞	—.01¼
Sept.	1.01¾	1.01⅞	1.00	1.00⅜	—.01⅜
	Oats				
July	.39⅝	.39¾	.38⅞	.39¼	—.00⅞
	Rye				
July	.82¾	.82¾	.81½	.82⅛	—.01½

To Build Largest Benzol Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, announced it has awarded a contract to Semet-Solvay Engineering Corporation, for what will be the world's largest benzol refining plant. The new property will be located at Clairton, Penna.

Acquires English Chain Stores

MONTREAL (C. P.)—Announcement was made at the head offices of Zeller, Ltd., that the Canadian Chain Retail Store Company has acquired control of a group of 12 retail stores in England, to be operated as the New Universal Stores, Ltd.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	170	409
Declines	186	180
Unchanged	152	156
Total issues	508	745

Prices of Cattle Rise; Lambs And Hogs Off in Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The steer and yearling market moved into the limelight insofar as slaughter animal markets were concerned during the week, activity on steers and yearlings featured the entire week's trade and medium weight and weighty bullocks closed the period fully 50c higher, yearlings moved up 25c, and everything continued to sell readily at the advance. With the exception of cows nothing in the cattle trade sold lower and these only 25c in extremes. On the other hand, lamb and hog values dropped down in the scale, the former sharply, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Wholesale meat trade conditions were probably the governing factors in livestock trends during the period. Beef sold actively but slowness featured the trade on fresh pork. Wholesale lamb prices were lower but supplies were materially increased when spring lamb areas cut loose in earnest.

The practical top on fed steers was $14.75, light streers $14.50, and yearling steers $13.25. Highly finished cattle were vanted as indicated by the fact that 939-pound heifers sold up to $13.50. The above sales, however, were no criterion of the general market, as the bulk of the crop still lacking finish had to sell at a marked discount in comparison. The bulk of the steer and yearling crop went at $10.50-$13.50, with very little excepting grassy and warmed-up steers below $11.00. Heifers bulked at $8.75-$11.25.

The week's top on fat native spring lambs was $13.25 early in the week but at the close when a 75c to $1 break had developed a spread of $11.50-$12 got the bulk and only a part load reached the peak of $12.35. Yearlings were comparatively scarce and closed the week 25 cents higher, with sheep steady.

The week's top on the hog market was $11.60, but the best price late only $11.40. Packing sows arriving in liberal numbers closed the week 25-50c lower, other hogs losing only 10-15c generally. Good and choice butchers scaling 200-300 pounds bulked at the close from $11.10-$11.35, and even 160-pound averages sold upward to $11. A spread of $9.60-$10.25 bought the majority of packing sows but fat and rough big weights sold down to $9.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call Loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅝%	½@ ⅝%	⅝@ ⅛%
60 days	⅝@ ½	½@ ⅝	⅝@ ⅛
90 days	⅝@ ⅝

Pan-American Policy Stirs Division at Kingston Parley

KINGSTON, Ont., June 19 (CP)—Despite apparent setbacks to the League of Nations and talked-of war clouds, a distinct note of restrained optimism was sounded yesterday at the concluding session of the Second Conference on Canadian-American Affairs by Dr. James T. Shotwell, director, Division of History and Economics, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In contrast to 30 years of gloom which followed the Napoleonic wars, he said, the years following the last war were marked by industrial development, outstanding feature of world history since the 13th century.

In the field of international relations, the world was still in its infancy, he said, so temporary discouragements should be considered in perspective.

Working It Out

"I believe the League of Nations will be an essential instrument in the solution of world problems," he said. "We are not in the last stages of human history as some would have us think. We are in an interval of confused counsel in an untried world, working out an international community never before even tried."

He urged that governments should not attempt to anticipate all eventualities and devise specifics to meet them. It was vital to keep in mind that "not all questions have to be solved," he said.

One could rationalize too much. The gravest historical questions were solved by people forgetting about them because some new interest arose.

"There is a weight of inertia in man which solves most of life's problems," he said. "It is unintelligent, perhaps, but very comfortable."

He did not, however, mean to advocate nations doing nothing to improve the order of things.

The conference's final discussion revolved around foreign policy for Canada and the United States with no unanimity of opinion evinced. Division of thought was typically shown when Paul Martin, Member of Parliament for Ontario, advanced a concrete policy for Canada.

"Before Canada should try to do much about the peace of the world, when European nations don't seem much inclined to do anything about it themselves, we should put our own house in order—do something about our own racial issue and North American relations," he suggested. "Our best contribution to collective peace today is to be made by full participation in the Pan American Union."

"Hear, hear," came from some, with an occasional "No," marking the only audience response of the entire five day deliberations.

No Near Threat

Prof. Norman Mackenzie, University of Toronto, noting the similarity of policies of Canada and the United States, felt there would be no major threat to this continent from the East until British and French democracies were defeated.

He agreed with J. W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, that disunion made a positive foreign policy for Canada extremely difficult if not impossible. "There is a far deeper and natural gulf between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians than between English Canada and the United States," he said.

He noted, regarding the Committee for Industrial Organization, that while conditions which gave rise to industrial unionism existed in Canada, the impetus to the C. I. O. was principally American.

Dr. Shotwell submitted that the methods being developed by the International Labor Organization at Geneva, of which the United States is a member, might turn out to be more important eventually than the League of Nations.

Kingston

(Continued from Page 1)

a faith that the moral and intellectual leaders of the world must rely. It is on such a faith that this Conference is built."

W. W. McLaren, Professor of Economics, Williams College:

"The main criticism of the agreement that I have to offer is that the responsible officials of the two countries moved too cautiously in the enterprise of taking down the barriers of trade between us. Where the conditions of trade have been considerably improved by a significant reduction of the trade barrier the resultant proportional increase in the exchange of goods has been great. Where the agreement did nothing at all to improve the conditions of trade, the proportional increase of imports or exports has been small."

Best Tariff Policy

W. H. Moore member of the Canadian Parliament and formerly Chairman of the Tariff Board of Canada:

"You will forgive me, I know, for pressing the questions as to the best tariff policy for Canada for, as Aristotle said: 'the end of the study of politics is not knowledge but practice.' May a prudent debtor take the risk of specialized production for a turbulent, changeable, wide, wide, world? Should a debtor nation follow the advice of Adam Smith or rely on the proverb of that great unknown economist who advocated balanced economy by warning people against putting all their eggs in one basket?

"The times have made us almost sigh for lost prosperity and more stability."

Griffith Taylor, Professor of Geography, University of Toronto:

"The writer has had the interesting experience during the last few years of investigating the fundamental topographic features of a second great section of the British Empire. For twenty years he carried out similar investigations in Australia. A comparison of the two studies, which deal with very different environments, has but confirmed the conclusion reached in Australia, that man's material progress is predominately the product of his environment.

"Exaggerating somewhat, he feels that man's part of the program of a country's material evolution is not unlike that of a traffic policeman. He can accelerate, slow or halt the traffic, but he does not alter its direction. This 'Stop-and-Go Determinism' has no supporters among the historians, and not many even among geographers. But it expresses something of the conclusions that the writer has arrived at from a lengthier study of difficult environments than has fallen to the lot of most geographers."

Importance of Climate

C. W. Thornthwaite, Head of the Section of Climatic and Physiographic Research, United States Department of Agriculture:

"The scientist who deals with any phase of physical geography of the continent must concern himself with both Canada and the United States. Too frequently in the past he has been inclined to bow to expediency and draw his maps of physical features and climate as though these phenomena came to an abrupt end at the parallel of 49 degrees, just as they appear to on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

"A political map of the United States may be complete within itself, but a climatic map can never be complete when each climatic area is sheared off sharply along a political boundary. In order to understand the distribution of climate in either country it is necessary to study the meteorology of both. During the recent resurgence of interest in meteorology this fact has been brought out with great clarity and force."

Marcus L. Hansen, Professor of History, University of Illinois:

"Every Canadian who settled in the United States and every American who passed over into the Dominion undoubtedly thought of his motives and experiences as being unique. But the historian can usually classify him and the classifications are association with some of the fundamental transformations of North America's society. The crossing, the re-crossing of the boundary were not part of a haphazard, aimless wandering-about. They represented a human search for the opportunities offered by land, factories and cities.

"Fortunately, the governments of the two nations did not add to the difficulties by the imposition of artificial or selfish restrictions; and the people were not hindered by any artificial sentiments.

Back in 1830

"How unconcerned they were is recorded in the pages of one of the British writers who in the 1830's prowled about in the backwoods of America. He chanced upon a small Scotch settlement in northern Ohio. Its inhabitants were not happy in their new surroundings. The rough democratic society of the Republic was not to their taste and they longed for the familiar institutions under which they had been born.

"But, argued the traveler, if you felt that way about it, why didn't you settle in Canada right across the lake, instead of in the United States? In reply one of the settlers blurted out the answer: 'We didna ken the difference between the twa governments; at the time we came over here, it was aa American to us.'

"That sentence sums it all up. The farmer emigrating from East to West, the artisan in search of a factory job, the young man looking for a position in bank or office viewed the continent as a whole It was not the United States and Canada. It was all America to them."

Cultural Congeniality

R. M. MacIver, Professor of Political Philosophy and Sociology, Columbia University:

Canada and the United States "reveal not merely cultural similarity, but also cultural congeniality. They are such as we might expect in a country that understands baseball and not cricket, that plays a kind of football much nearer to the American than to the English variety, that shops in department stores and regards drugstores as places where you buy ice-cream cones, rather than medicines, that takes the automobile for one of the necessities of life, that sticks up slogans in its factories, that has no theoretic belief in class distinctions, that in its politics is hard put to distinguish a liberal from a conservative, that reconciles a high concentration of economic power with a belief in the virtues of individualism and self-government. And behind this common pattern of life there lies the great and unifying influence of a common environment, the same tradition-free North American terrain."

As to Literature

B. K. Sandwell, Editor of Saturday Night, a Canadian Weekly:

"Whatever Canadian literature may be, it cannot possibly be other than a branch, and a geographically conditioned rather than a politically conditioned branch, of the literature of North America. The literature of North America is a literature in English, but it is not the literature of England. It may conceivably at no distant date, so far as contemporary output is concerned, be more important than the literature of England.

"Whatever it becomes, Canadian literature will be part of it, and not part of the literature of England. It will be an important part or not, according to the extent to which Canadians can lay hold of the best and most valuable intellectual impulses proceeding from other regions of the North American continent, and can put forth their own impulses in a way which will cause those other regions to react to them.

"The development of any radical divergencies between English-speaking Canada and the northern part of the United States, in social and economic institutions, in religious and philosophical principles, in general cultural level, is almost inconceivable. There are no natural foundations for such a divergence; there is far more foundation for a further divergence than even now exists between the north-east and center of the continent on the one hand and either the climatically divergent and isolated Pacific coast on the other hand."

The foregoing summary can at best be but a cross section of the many ideas expressed in the proceedings. Fuller reports of the discussions on labor and foreign policy have already appeared in these columns.

This second conference, as was the first meeting two years ago at Canton, N. Y., was made possible by the initiative and generosity of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in co-operation with Queens University, and the St. Lawrence University.

Ten Eyck Resigns in N. Y. As Chief of Agriculture

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Peter G. Ten Eyck, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets since 1935, submitted his resignation yesterday to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who promptly accepted it. Mr. Ten Eyck was a leading figure in the institution of state milk control after the 1933 crisis in New York's two-billion dollar milk industry.

Commissioner Ten Eyck said that he intends to devote much of his time to the operation of his 600-acre dairy and fruit farm near Albany.

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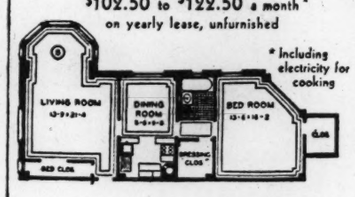

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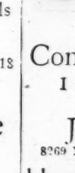
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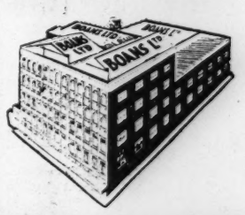

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Monitor Movie Guide

High Tension Linemen at Work Provide Excitement in 'Slim'

Behind the Headlines (RKO)—Even a gas-discharging gangster hold-up car, a cave in the Kentucky mountains, a hero who broadcasts spot news from the scene of action and a heroine who locks herself in an armored car with a portable broadcasting set, fail to raise this above the level of hack newspaper-gangster melodrama. Lee Tracy machine guns his lines, too many of which prove duds. Diana Gibson, Donald Meek, Paul Guilfoyle, Philip Huston.—Adults.

Captains Courageous (MGM)—Stirring depiction of the Kipling novel, marked by technical excellence, especially in Harold Rosson's photography and fine performances by Spencer Tracy, Freddie Bartholomew, Lionel Barrymore, Mickey Rooney, John Carradine and Melvyn Douglas.—Family.

Elephant Boy (United Artists)—Another natural and distinctive film story from Robert Flaherty. Although lacking the brilliant terseness of "Man of Aran," Mr. Flaherty's famous folk film, the Kipling story is finely photographed, the elephant hunt is genuinely exciting and the scenes of Sabu, the native Indian lad, and Iravatha, his magnificent elephant, are a joy. W. E. Holloway, Walter Hudd, Alan Jeayes.—Family.

Fire Over England (United Artists)—Latest chapter from Alexander Korda's filmized history of England deals with a Spanish plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth. Before the picture has unwound its course, we have met Philip of Spain, Leicester, Burleigh, and have watched the firing of the Spanish Armada. Screen play by Clemence Dane and Sergei Noblandov has been carefully directed by William K. Howard, expertly photographed by James Wong Howe and brilliantly acted by Flora Robson, Raymond Massey, Leslie Banks, Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Morton Selton.—Family.

Make Way for Tomorrow (Paramount)—Consistently intelligent and moving social drama. Pursues the theme of what to do with elderly parents, suddenly impoverished, who are forced upon the none-too-tender mercies of their grown-up children. Noteworthy for its impartiality as well as for the searching screen play by Vina Delmar, direction of Leo McCarey and performances of Victor Moore, Beulah Bondi, Fay Bainter, Thomas Mitchell.—Adults and young people.

Parnell (MGM)—Elaborate biographical drama, covering several of the most important events in the life of Ireland's renowned patriot statesman. Production is up to the usual MGM standard, supporting and minor roles are well played, but Clark Gable is not up to the character depths of Parnell. John Van Druten and S. N. Behrman wrote the script, which was directed by John M. Stahl. Myrna Loy, Edna May Oliver, Edmund Gwenn, Alan Marshall, Donald Crisp, Billie Burke.—Adults and mature young people.

Slave Ship (20th-Fox)—Depiction of a brutal trade is not justified by the treatment of the story. Slave ship captain, softened by romance, is double-crossed by his own crew, which he had fired. Foiling the mutineers, he and young wife sail slave-laden ship to St. Helena where the officials are more merciful than we can be, despite Elizabeth Allan's soft beauty. Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery (back in a villain role), Mickey Rooney, George Sanders, Jane Darwell, Joseph Schildkraut.—Adults.

Slim (Warner Bros.)—Courage of the men who work at high altitudes stringing and repairing high tension wires in all weathers furnishes the theme against which an otherwise ordinary triangle melodrama is played. Cameras have been shrewdly placed for the wire shots. Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda, Margaret Lindsay, Stuart Erwin.—Adults and young people.

That I May Live (20th-Fox)—J. Edward Bromberg, proprietor of a traveling emporium, and Rochelle Hudson, erstwhile waitress, help Robert Kent, an ex-convict, to go straight after former cronies have forced him into a bank holdup and framed him with a murder charge. Kent is vindicated by Mr. Bromberg's ruse. Stock yarn is decked out with humor and traditional Hollywood tricks, including a baby. —Adults and young people.

Under the Red Robe (New World)—Sentenced to be hanged for dueling, Gil de Berault is reprieved at the last moment by Cardinal Richelieu and sent on a perilous mission to capture the Duke de Foix. Instead, he is captivated by the Duke's lovely sister and accomplishes a double mission of romance and political intrigue without losing either his life or that of the Duke. Under Victor Seastrom's guidance, the story moves with a stately sweep appropriate to the rich costumes. Conrad Veidt, Raymond Massey, Annabella, Romney Brent, Sophie Stewart.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Call It a Day," "Step Lively, Jeeves," "Shall We Dance?" "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair," "I Promise to Pay," "Woman Chases Man," "A Star Is Born," "Men Are Not Gods," "Symphony of Young Love," "History Is Made at Night," "Wake Up and Live," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady." "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion."

Adults only: "Kid Galahad," "I Met Him in Paris," "Night Must Fall, "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroique."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Come With Me To Mexico

42

Palacio de Bellas Artes

One of the first things you will marvel at in the capital is the Palacio de Bellas Artes (pah-lah'-seo day bay'-yahs ahr'-tace—"palace of fine arts"), more commonly known as the national theater. I know of no building in the New World that transcends in spectacular beauty its ornate walls of gleaming marble; but to play safe let us call it "the world's most beautiful show house."

The monumental structure with its gardens and esplanade covers an area of almost 5 acres; but the building itself is 380 feet in length and 315 feet in breadth—and its towering and magnificently domed roof of polychrome glazed tile will dazzle you.

Although the stupendous enterprise was launched at the turn of the century, the foundations were not laid until 1905; and from that time on, troubles of all sorts conspired to defeat the work. Most serious of these developed when the ponderous hulk began to sink. Down and down slipped the heavy walls—and workmen feverishly pumped cement, thousands of tons of it, into a subterranean "lake." After sinking five feet, the structure finally came to a substantial rest; and the resourceful Mexicans made the best of what might have been a tragedy, by strategic grading—a sunken garden effect. Fortunately, the sinking was not only gradual, but quite even; so the interior betrays little of what took place.

In September, 1934, man's outstanding tribute to the arts was ready for dedication, after an expenditure estimated at $20,000,000.

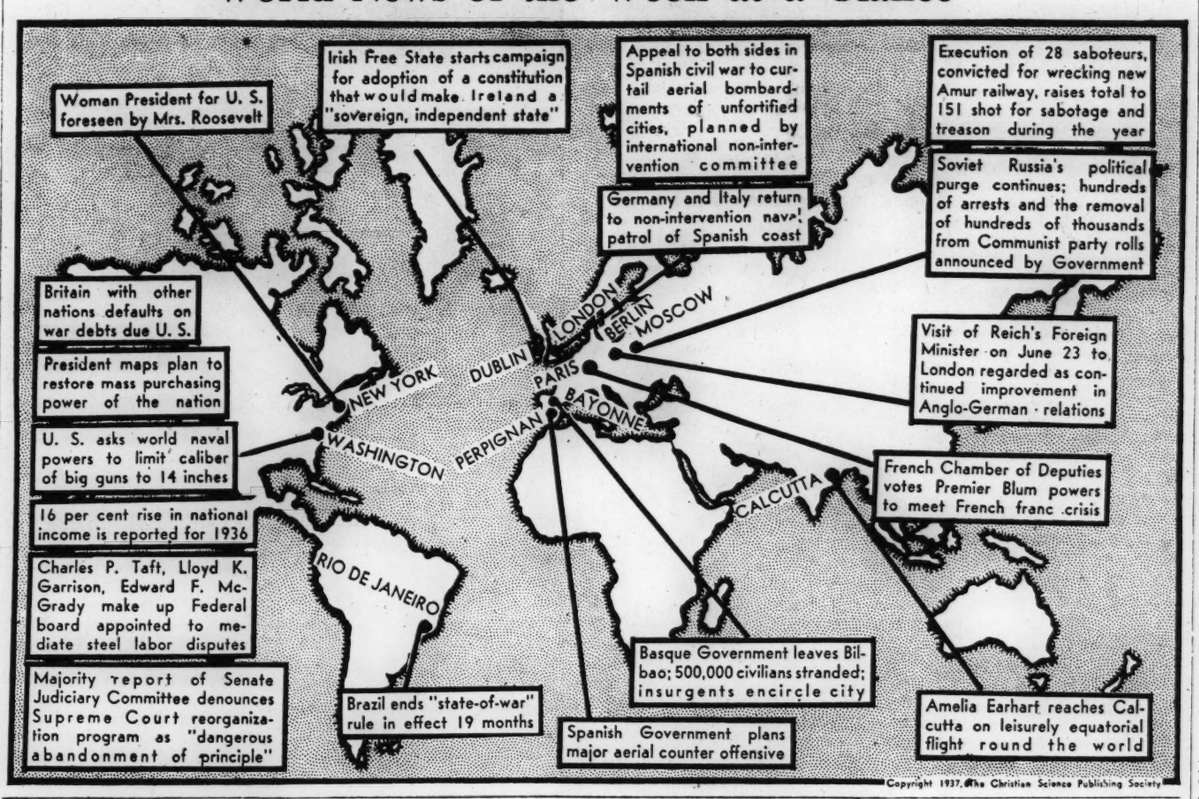
Perhaps even before you see the great white palace, you will hear glowing descriptions of the world-famous glass curtain which is lowered and raised once during each major performance. I shall have to postpone further reference to this amazing example of Tiffany's most exquisite work until the next article, in which I shall take you with me to the Opera. But meanwhile, I must not neglect to mention that the Palace of Fine Arts is not only a theater; for the vast salons in the front of the edifice are devoted to some extraordinary collections of art.

As I entered the gallery on the second floor, left wing, I glanced over a small door and looked long at the most realistic painting of still life I have ever seen—take time to study those potatoes yourself! Being more than ordinarily interested in Mexican history, I was greatly impressed by two large canvases in this room: The Tlaxcalan Senate, and The Discovery of Pulque.

And, by the way, don't miss—of course, you really couldn't if you wanted to—the two gigantic murals, one by Orozco (depicting present-day chaos), the other by Diego Rivera ("Man at the Crossroads"—a reconstruction of the fresco destroyed in Radio City, New York).—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Woman President for U. S. foreseen by Mrs. Roosevelt
Irish Free State starts campaign for adoption of a constitution that would make Ireland a "sovereign, independent state"
Appeal to both sides in Spanish civil war to curtail aerial bombardments of unfortified cities, planned by international non-intervention committee
Execution of 28 saboteurs, convicted for wrecking new Amur railway, raises total to 151 shot for sabotage and treason during the year
Germany and Italy return to non-intervention naval patrol of Spanish coast
Soviet Russia's political purge continues; hundreds of arrests and the removal of hundreds of thousands from Communist party rolls announced by Government
Britain with other nations defaults on war debts due U. S.
President maps plan to restore mass purchasing power of the nation
U. S. asks world naval powers to limit caliber of big guns to 14 inches
16 per cent rise in national income is reported for 1936
Charles P. Taft, Lloyd K. Garrison, Edward F. McGrady make up Federal board appointed to mediate steel labor disputes
Majority report of Senate Judiciary Committee denounces Supreme Court reorganization program as "dangerous abandonment of principle"
Visit of Reich's Foreign Minister on June 23 to London regarded as continued improvement in Anglo-German relations
French Chamber of Deputies votes Premier Blum powers to meet French franc crisis
Basque Government leaves Bilbao; 500,000 civilians stranded; insurgents encircle city
Brazil ends "state-of-war" rule in effect 19 months
Spanish Government plans major aerial counter offensive
Amelia Earhart reaches Calcutta on leisurely equatorial flight round the world
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
DUBLIN
PARIS
BAYONNE
PERPIGNAN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
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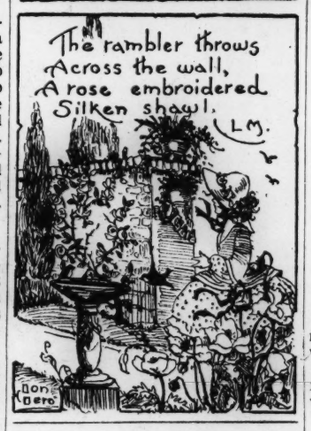
Sunbonnet Sue



Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Peanuts in the Bottle

The following articles are needed for this game: one pound of peanuts, a milk bottle, a tablespoon, a hand mirror, and a basket. The player, whom we shall call "A," sits on a low stool, and the hostess holds a milk bottle on A's head. The basket is placed in A's lap; he is asked to look in the mirror, and try to dip the peanuts from the basket into the bottle with the spoon. The number of peanuts in the bottle is checked and noted; and a prize is given to the player who puts the largest number into the bottle in the given time. —F. H. G., Baldwin, N. Y.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Now is the time for all good graduates to learn that there are many lessons to be learned even after graduation.

Factual Figuring: 512 plus 950, minus 1215, times 4, divided by 2 equals 494.

Letter Juggling: Oriental, Relation.

How Many of Each?: 14 sheep, 10 chickens.

Let's Play a Game!: label—tag; vegetable—squash; limestones—marbles; restrainers—checkers; insect—cricket; novelists—authors; over the river—bridge; dance—ball; soup dishes—bowls; hush—whist.

Quotation for Today

DO NOT despise your situation; in it you must act, suffer, and conquer. From every point on earth we are equally near to heaven and to the infinite.—AMIEL.

In Lighter Vein

Labor Saving

"Oh, John," exclaimed the young mother happily, "the baby can walk!"

"Good for him!" returned the father. "Now he can walk the floor with himself at night."

Tough Battle

"What are you doing in the pantry, Willie?"

"Fighting temptation, Mother."—The Safe Worker.

Never Fail

"What's the most potent water power known to man?"

"A woman's tears."

Aeronautic Bird

"Say," said the woman customer over the telephone, "the next time I order chicken, don't send me any more airplane fowls."

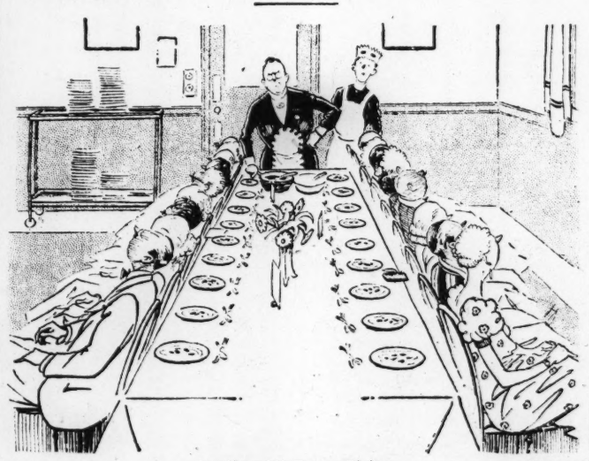
"What do you mean—airplane fowls?" asked the butcher.

"You know what I mean: All wings and machinery and no body."—Berkshire Evening Eagle.

Vacation for Mother

Mr. Meeker: "But, darling, cooking will be the disagreeable part of a camping trip for our vacation."

Her: "Oh, no, we're going to take mother with us. She needs a vacation, too!"



Another Sit-Down Strike —Humorist

Anti-Prunes-and-Custard Strike at Our Boarding Establishment

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Blessing in Disguise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

A minister married a wealthy couple; and after the ceremony, the groom presented to him a pair of yellow kid gloves and a box of bright colored handkerchiefs.

The minister accepted them graciously and in an unassuming manner; but on reaching home he placed them in an old drawer.

Many years afterward, this minister needed some money; and he thought of some things of value he could sell. So he opened the drawer and began inspecting the odd present that had been given to him.

He picked up one of the gloves and ran his finger in it.

He discovered that a $10 bill was neatly folded in each finger and thumb of the gloves!

The money proved to be truly a blessing in disguise.

Daily Anecdote

Thoreau's Library

Thoreau's "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," which we esteem so highly today, did not find a ready sale when it was first published. He carried 706 unsold copies of an edition of 1000 up to his attic.

He wrote, "I now have a library of nearly 900 volumes, over 700 of which I wrote myself."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abana—*Ab'-a-na* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*).

Anterior—*An-teer'-ih-er* (*a* short, *ee* as in *feet*, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*—but a trace of circumflex *o* is not to be disallowed in the measured speech of platform practice).

The Latin adjective *ante*, "before," had a comparative degree, *anterior*, which meant "more in before." This form was taken bodily into English; and it is used by the best writers as applicable both to time and space. In the sense of "before in time" it is synonymous with "prior"; and in the sense of "before in space" it denotes "before or toward the front"—as opposed to "posterior."

Apodictical — *Ap-o-dik'-tih-kal* (first *a* short, *o* as in *obey*, *i*'s short, second *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word comes to us from a combination of the Greek *apo*, "from," and *deiknyai*, "to show"; and it means "shown by argument, clearly demonstrable, indisputable, expressing necessary truth."

"Provable" implies conclusive evidence; "demonstrable" suggests that the matter has been verified by practice; but "apodictical" carries the assurance that the proof has been established beyond contradiction.

Buoyant — The latest Webster's prefers *boo'-yant;* but there is, of course, ample authority for *boy'-ant*. We have been inclined to favor the pronunciation of *boo'-ih* for "buoy," since there is no chance for ambiguity.

Strange as it may seem, our word is derived from the Latin *boia*, "a chain." Of course, the floating object placed near dangerous rocks or shoals as a warning to mariners, necessarily had to be chained or moored to the bottom; but the float, not the chain, finally captured the name.

Since we delight in finding mental characteristics to correspond with conditions in the physical world, we quite naturally have claimed lightness of spirit and cheerfulness to be equally symbolic of buoyancy.

Confines (noun) — The accent is on the first syllable. The verb is accented on the second.

Extol—Opinion is about evenly divided between the short *o* and the long; but Webster's favors the short, *eks-tol'*.

"I AM THAT I AM" (Ex. 3:14)—These words in the King James Version translate Hebrew terms which might be phonetically rendered *ehyeh asher ehyeh*. It might be noted that the regular meaning of *ehyeh* is "I will be"; and it is not without significance that in verse 12 it is written: "Certainly I will be (*ehyeh*) with thee." In view of this, Brown, Driver, and Briggs ("Hebrew Lexicon") point out that the sense of the passage is "I shall be the one who will be (i. e. with thee)."

Other scholars have rendered these words in other ways; for example: "God Is He Who Is ("Critical and Analytical Encyclopedia"); "I AM, BECAUSE I AM," "I AM WHO I AM," and "I WILL BE THAT I WILL BE" (Margin of Revised Version); "I AM THAT WHICH I AM" (Young); "I AM THE BEING" (Septuagint).

"In the year 1866"—The date may be read "eighteen hundred and sixty-six," "eighteen hundred sixty-six," or merely "eighteen sixty-six"; but if the formal literary style is desired (suitable for platform practice), the first should be used.

Naaman — *Nay'-a-man* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short).

Pharpar — *Fahr'-pahr* (*a*'s as in *arm*).

Platonic — Webster's prefers *Plato'-ik* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short); but we submit that there should be some difference between "Platonic" (of or pertaining to Plato or his philosophy) and "platonic" (experiencing or professing Platonic love). Therefore we recommend the quick-long *a* in "Platonic" (*Play-ton'-ik*), and the obscured *a* in "platonic." (The philosopher's name is sounded *Play'-toe;* and Webster's recognizes *Play-ton'-ik* as a second pronunciation for "Platonic.")

Socratic — *So-krat'-ik* (*o* as in *obey*, *a* and *i* short).

"Supernatural . . . supremely natural"—In the spirit of the rule that stress should be placed on the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words used close together and in contrast, "supremely" should here have stress.

Temporarily—Principal accent on first syllable, secondary on the third.

Utilization — Since the word is based on the verb "utilize," in which the second *i* is long, we are in agreement with those who hold that the second *i* in "utilization" should be long. (This, by the way, is recognized as second choice by Webster's.)

Wash—Not *wawsh!* Sound it with short *o*, *wosh*, virtually *wahsh*.

Wroth—The *o* is sounded short-circumflex as in *soft*.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'He Shall Be Called a Nazarene'

In Matthew 2:23 we read that Jesus settled in Nazareth, "that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophets, He shall be called a Nazarene"; but, strangely enough, there is no Old Testament prophecy which is set down in these terms. How can this seeming discrepancy be explained?

The common tongue of Jesus and his disciples was Aramaic; and in that language the word translated "Nazarene" would be *NOTSRi*, which, in view of the fact that Aramaic, like Hebrew had originally no vowels, is equivalent to *NeTSeR* meaning "branch."

Now, several prophetic passages refer to the Messiah as the "Branch" (Isa. 11:1; Zech. 3:8, etc.), and it is not improbable that Matthew, writing primarily for Jews, connected the thought of "Branch" (*NeTSeR*) with "Nazarene" (*NoTSRi*), in a play upon words which would be readily understood by his readers.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Commencement time suggests the following cryptic message for young graduates—and others, too:

TRY AZ BXC BAVC DRE FGG

HRRI HEFIJFBCZ BR GCFET

BXFB BXCEC FEC VFTK GCZ-

ZRTZ BR LC GCFETCI CNCT

FDBCE HEFIJFBART.

Factual Figuring

To the cube of 8 ——— add the number represented by the Roman numerals CML ———; subtract the year in which King John of England granted the Magna Charta to the Barons ———; multiply by the number of the month in which Patriot's Day is celebrated in Massachusetts ———; and divide by the number of the month in which President Roosevelt first announced his Supreme Court enlargement plan ———. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 8-letter words from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

A E I L N O R T .

How Many of Each?

A Sand Springs, Okla., reader shares the following problem with other readers: A man decided to raise only sheep and chickens. He stocked his little farm so that the inventory showed the sheep and chickens heads to total 24. Their legs added up to 76. How many sheep and how many chickens did he have—rather, how many of each?

Let's Play a Game!

Glancing down the left-hand column, one would hardly classify the words listed with any games to play, and yet, as you will notice by the first which has been checked, there is a certain synonymous connection. Try matching the others:

1	label	whist	
2	vegetable	ball	
3	limestones	tag	1
4	restrainers	bowls	
5	insect	squash	
6	novelists	checkers	
7	over the river	marbles	
8	dance	authors	
9	soup dishes	cricket	
10	hush	bridge	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

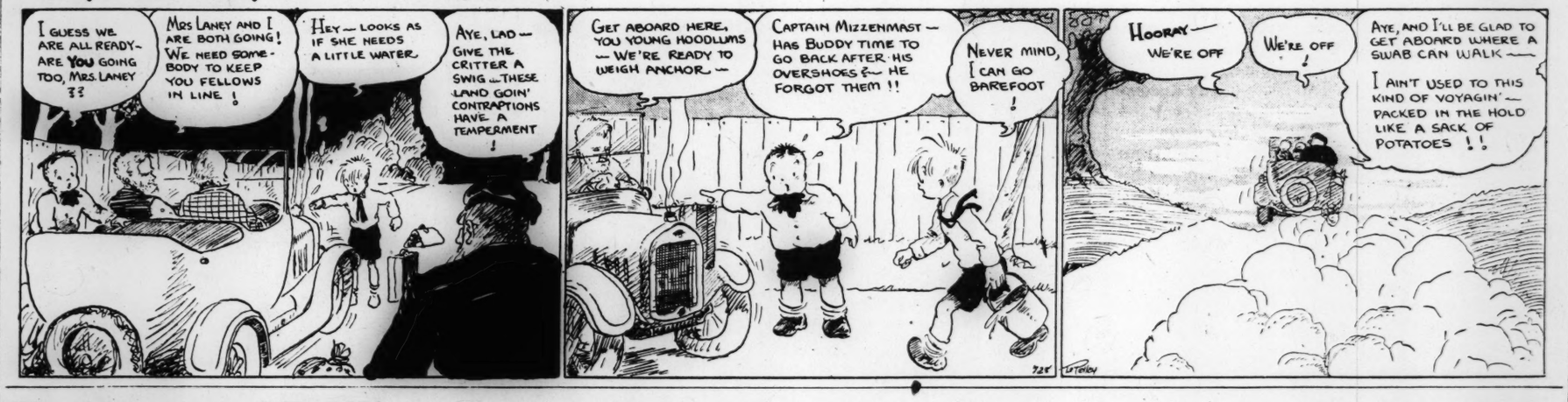
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: If a hat is priced $9.95, what is the cost? Answer: $27.65. The rest is for shoes, gloves, and a bag to match.

Punch: "Troops take three hours to pass Mussolini," reads a heading. Naturally no one had the courage to ask him to stand to one side.

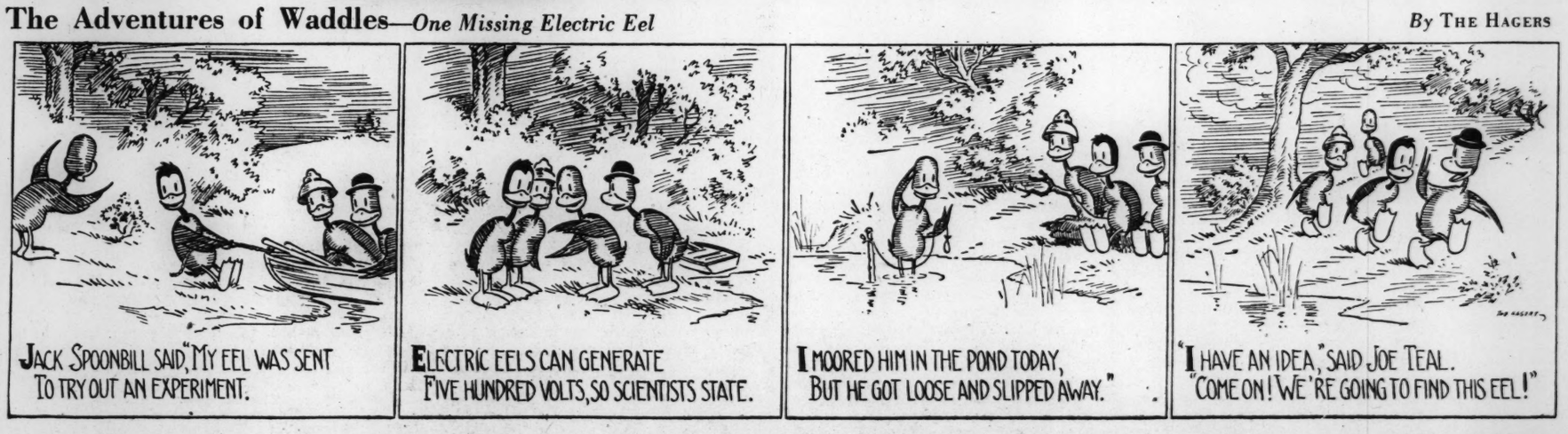
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Early Start*

By LE PELLEY


I GUESS WE ARE ALL READY— ARE YOU GOING TOO, MRS. LANEY ??
MRS LANEY AND I ARE BOTH GOING! WE NEED SOMEBODY TO KEEP YOU FELLOWS IN LINE !
HEY— LOOKS AS IF SHE NEEDS A LITTLE WATER.
AYE, LAD— GIVE THE CRITTER A SWIG— THESE LAND GOIN' CONTRAPTIONS HAVE A TEMPERMENT !
GET ABOARD HERE, YOU YOUNG HOODLUMS — WE'RE READY TO WEIGH ANCHOR —
CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST — HAS BUDDY TIME TO GO BACK AFTER HIS OVERSHOES &— HE FORGOT THEM !!
NEVER MIND, I CAN GO BAREFOOT !
HOORAY— WE'RE OFF
WE'RE OFF !
AYE, AND I'LL BE GLAD TO GET ABOARD WHERE A SWAB CAN WALK —
I AIN'T USED TO THIS KIND OF VOYAGIN' — PACKED IN THE HOLD LIKE A SACK OF POTATOES !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Missing Electric Eel*

By THE HAGERS


JACK SPOONBILL SAID, "MY EEL WAS SENT TO TRY OUT AN EXPERIMENT.
ELECTRIC EELS CAN GENERATE FIVE HUNDRED VOLTS, SO SCIENTISTS STATE.
I MOORED HIM IN THE POND TODAY, BUT HE GOT LOOSE AND SLIPPED AWAY."
"I HAVE AN IDEA," SAID JOE TEAL. "COME ON! WE'RE GOING TO FIND THIS EEL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Union Responsibility

NOTHING is clearer at the present stage of American experience with labor troubles than the rising public demand for unions to become or be made more responsible. The demand is not only for legal responsibility toward employers but for moral responsibility toward the community.

Insistence by the public will achieve the results desired. Legislative measures will be taken to require public accounting for union funds and to make contracts binding on unions as well as employers. The Wagner Act will be balanced by provisions giving employers as well as employees protection against "unfair labor practices."

Public opinion will force the adoption either of effective mediation machinery or of compulsory arbitration. The nation cannot tolerate for long either the stoppage of commerce or the flouting of the law involved in new techniques of industrial warfare such as the sit-down strike and the armed blockading of factories. With rights go duties, with power goes responsibility. As labor becomes more fully organized it will be held to account, legally and morally. And it is not too soon for the public to insist on responsibility being recognized.

The employer's role is not so simple. Faced with the fact that public opinion and Supreme Court rulings alike uphold labor organization, employers have taken two courses. Some have determined to come to terms with the unions, some have decided to fight. The steel industry is a good example.

The largest part of the industry under the leadership of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of United States Steel Corporation, signed an agreement with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization. Three of the independent companies under the leadership of Tom W. Girdler, president of Republic Steel Corporation, have refused to sign a contract.

In that part of the industry which accepted Mr. Lewis's terms relations are apparently smooth and production is booming; in the other part open warfare has already resulted in severe losses of money and human life. It should not, however, be assumed from this that Mr. Girdler's policy is already proved wrong. He is willing to make the same terms orally that Mr. Taylor made—to recognize the union's right to bargain collectively for its members. But he contends that to sign a contract would lead straight to more trouble, a demand for a closed shop and the check-off. Then the union could bar non-union men from the steel mills and could require the company to collect union dues.

He further argues that a contract with the C. I. O. would be of no value since the union could not be held responsible for violations. And it is pointed out that since General Motors signed a contract there have been repeated strikes. The contention of those who take this view is that the unions must show more responsibility before they can be allowed to exercise more power.

The other viewpoint has not been put so definitely into words but seems to be something to this effect: Unionization is here. We shall have to deal with Mr. Lewis. We can make reasonable concessions and trust that new power will develop new responsibility. Refusal to sign a reasonable agreement now is not the best way to avoid unreasonable demands later. If we go along on collective bargaining, on which the public backs the union, we shall be in better position to resist demands—if they are made—for the closed shop. And on that issue we are likely to have more support from popular opinion.

Moreover—declare employers of this school—a conciliatory attitude on our part weakens the extremists in the labor ranks. It strengthens the more moderate and responsible elements who wish to win by reason rather than force. Mr. Lewis has started something he is having trouble in controlling. But he has shown some appreciation of labor's responsibility. He called off the strikers who tied up the power of 190 towns in the Saginaw Valley, his lieutenant, Homer Martin, stopped the march of angry unionists on Monroe, Michigan, and the strikes in General Motors plants have been small, unauthorized outbreaks that have been checked by the union. We do not mean to be dictated to, but why wage war and play into the hands of all the worst elements in the labor movement if we can avoid it and still retain our freedom and the rights of non-union workers?

The test of these two viewpoints and methods is only begun. Individual judgments of their wisdom will differ according to different experience and information. When Mr. Taylor made terms with the C. I. O. we applauded his statesmanship. We feel now that in the immediate situation his policy is more likely to develop labor responsibility and to promote the general welfare. But success of the conciliatory method depends not only on the unions' readiness to play fair and to accept responsibility but on the public's insisting that they do so, and that they recognize the supremacy of the law as the agent of the general welfare.

Another Crisis in France

TWO alternatives faced Premier Blum when he was called upon to meet the latest financial crisis in France registered by the flight of capital. One was to arrest the flight by force. The other was to cure the conditions which precipitated the flight—such conditions as, for example, the widening gap between Government receipts and Government expenditure. The Premier has chosen the latter alternative.

This is welcome news in Great Britain and the United States. For any recourse to exchange control would have made the franc subject only to domestic considerations. The franc, in other words, would have gone nationalistic—like the lira and the mark. And that would have meant the end of the three-power accord under which France, the United States and Great Britain, using their stabilization funds as a common fund, agreed to maintain a currency relation by common agreement. Happily the three-power pact—the only nucleus of a world economic order—is reaffirmed.

In the domestic field the reforms are less popular. For, in meeting the budget crisis by more taxation, they may impede France's effort to join the world's march to recovery. It remains to be seen whether there will be any return of financial confidence to compensate for these new economic hardships.

The trouble with Leon Blum's franc is now coming to be realized. It should provide a useful lesson to other countries. France last year had been brought low by long adherence to an overvalued franc. This retarded spending in France by foreign buyers and foreign tourists. Devaluation was adopted at such a low ebb in France's fortunes that there should have been a national union to promote recovery. Instead reform became the watchword—drastic reform to redistribute a depleted national income by means of higher wage rates and lower hours. France is suffering from the stringencies that follows a reform program which was not gradual enough to fit the needs of the depressed times.

Britannia

SOME people appear to think that Britannia has lost a little of her grace on the new British coinage. It is said that she has rearranged her drapery, straightened her shield a trifle, and brought her trident slightly more upright.

Most critics, it seems, imagine that the alteration has been made to secure a better "balance." There is nothing alarming in this of course: she is still firmly in place. Individual monarchs are subjected to the uses of "obversity" only for a period, but no reverse is likely to unseat Britannia—as far as the copper coinage is concerned.

In other realms she is, perhaps, not quite the figure she once was. Glancing at her career by the lightning flashes of press cartoons, one sees that her throne is being gradually usurped by John Bull. He, it must be granted, has more democratic qualities; but many would miss her, if ever she abdicated altogether.

Street Fresco

ANOTHER obstacle has lately been added to the many that confront the London pavement artist in the pursuit of his muse. The authorities have seriously interfered with his medium by the general introduction of concrete pavement, which does not take chalk well.

Artists have often been called upon to work in more difficult conditions than he does, and no doubt Michelangelo, after painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, would have thought little of the discomfort of a job on the pavement; but few artists endure such discomfort continuously. Nor is it only physical hardship that he has to face: the rain that numbs his fingers also washes out his masterpiece, and, in any event, he can but adjure his work to

> Stay, stay,
> Until the hasting day
> Has run
> But to the even-song;

for at night, as he well knows, the heel of the vandal will be upon it. It is a cruel and unique blow at his feelings. Old masters, unlike old soldiers, do not fade away—not entirely; and though we hear of Cézanne leaving his pictures to rot in the field where he had painted them, there are few among the brotherhood who could endure to be so careless of fame, so Spartan in their attitude, as the pavement artist. He has only one compensation: He does achieve that goal of the struggling painter, a public exhibition.

One way of counteracting several of these disabilities is for the artist to make his drawings on cardboard, and to prop these up against the wall. This is frequently done; but it is open to abuse by the unscrupulous, who, unable to draw themselves, display hired work as their own. Would it be too much for the police to require some slight test of a man's skill as a preliminary to according him a license? The Academy of the Streets is worth a little protection.

One Vicious Circle Less

Book News of the Day

VICIOUS circles are easy to initiate, hard to break—in theory or in practice. It is a notable virtue, then, in a study that dares to grapple with the war and peace aspects of the international raw materials question that it should offer practical first steps to interrupt the circuitous course of the world's most explosive and pressing current problem.

RAW MATERIALS IN PEACE AND WAR, by Eugene Staley (New York: Council on Foreign Relations. $3), examines closely the economic labyrinth through which the nations have wandered all too near the precipice of armed strife. But, having shown the complexity of the maze, the work points to definite exits.

Access to raw materials bases the haves-and-have-nots conflict. But it is well to remember that not all the political hocus-pocus spoken in the name of national raw material needs represents basic efforts to end the friction. Agitation for territorial and colonial redistribution is indeed, as Professor Staley makes clear, much less to the point than would be co-operative attempts at international supervision of cartels, lowering of tariff walls, removal of currency restrictions and the causes of international dissatisfaction which spring from national monopolies.

The author draws the circle succinctly when he points out that without the war problem, there would be no unsolvable raw material problem; and that without the raw material problem, there would be no such serious war threat as confronts the world today. It is the fear of war that makes nations unwilling to depend on other nations for their supplies; it is this unwillingness to depend—in an inevitably interdependent world—that makes nations fear for peace.

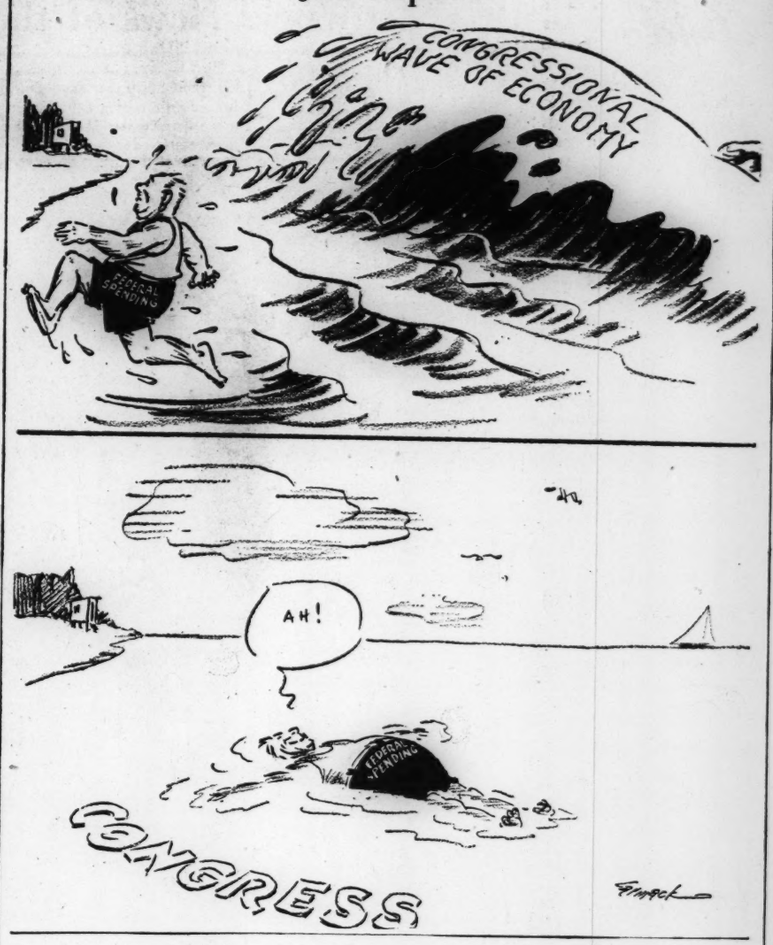
Professor Staley recommends three types of procedures toward peaceful solution of the raw material tangle:

> (1) Measures to establish collective security against war, so that nations can regard raw materials in some other light than as armaments; (2) measures to reduce economic nationalism, so that it will not be necessary for nations to have political control over raw material sources or markets in order to be sure of access to them in time of peace; (3) measures to meet specific raw material problems that give rise to friction: problems of monopoly, of control schemes, of access to raw material resources for purposes of exploitation, of protection of alien investors and enterprises and of protection to the countries where they undertake operations.

Obviously in such methods as these which Professor Staley proposes for the allaying of the most irritating of the many frictions and stoppages in the world's economic system, lies the beginning of that education through which all countries sooner or later will understand the requirements and duties of neighbors who would insure to themselves the privileges of peace.

C. W. M.

Just a Splash?



Chautauqua–Remember?

IT WAS the summer that "Main Street" ruthlessly undercut the self-confidence of the Middle West. The Male Quartet from the University of Chicago inquired anxiously—the "Junior Girl" heard all the troubles of the "Talent"—if I thought Sinclair Lewis was right, and Chautauqua really was not an uplifting institution.

I hadn't considered it. This was my first season with the Chautauqua, and it was enough for me to step off the train and know that the fluttering pennants strung across those now famous "Main" streets were in our honor; to enter the tent, fragrant with the resinous odor of new pine benches, and to have the right to go backstage with the Talent; the real actors and lecturers.

As a Junior Girl, my function was to organize playground activities in the forenoons among the children of the town, and to sit with them down front at performances and direct their enthusiasm into proper channels of applause. Ours was a five-day circuit, so that each Junior Girl stayed with one tent for that length of time, and then moved to another tent in another town, while the Talent, five sets in all, remained one day with each tent. Our towns were really villages, of from 500 to 2000 population, scattered over the upper Mississippi Valley.

I had not imagined the Male Quartet concerned about anything more than their routines, their white suits, and how their salaries could be saved to cover their expenses at the university next term. But, seeing that they expected to educate the audiences with "The Bells of St. Mary's" and the story of Yohnny Yohnson, I gave some attention to the matter.

* * *

We had a lecturer, a Dickensian character, elderly and benignant. In his lecture he told of his rise from an Iowa farm boyhood to his present eminence. One might wonder whether, had the substantial farm audiences known his financial circumstances they would have been much impressed by his success. But look a bit further and you will see that it was genuine. He was born to a certain pomposity and facility in giving advice, and none was more elevated by his periods than himself. He had found his niche in life, and no rich farm lands could have tempted him from it.

Strive and Succeed was his theme. Banal? Perhaps; but still a magic formula that has never been supplanted. Remembering the farm people I have known best, I am convinced that these audiences were in no wise misled, but accepted with humorous tolerance what he had to offer, and made the most of it. Harvest had come and gone, the corn was laid by, and now in the drowsy summer afternoons neighbors met and visited and relaxed in the dim Chautauqua tent, and were not inclined to be too critical of their entertainment.

On our billing was listed an "Eight-Foot Golden Harp." There was a harpist, too; a smallish Italian gentleman whose performance on the instrument was really secondary to his guarding of it. He would as soon have entrusted a baby to the baggageman, and I carry to this day a mental picture of him tugging like an overburdened ant at the unwieldy case, getting it up and down car steps, and sitting devotedly with it in drafty vestibules. The gold paint had flaked in spots from the harp frame, and the midsummer air was always either too dry or too moist, so that the Signor was forever mending strings; but I never heard him complain, and his love for the instrument shone so brightly on his face that it must have been a dull audience that did not catch at least a glimmer of inspiration from him.

* * *

I pass by the Musical Saw and the Swiss Yodelers. We had them, and the youngsters applauded them wholeheartedly. Chautauqua was working with the children, building future audiences. It had not the gift of prophecy. . . . The next winter, at State University, my landlady's son was tinkering all his spare time with coils of wire and nameless gadgets. One day he adjusted earphones on me, brought two points into contact, and I heard, faint but unmistakable, music which he said was being played in Kansas City, miles away.

I was listening all unaware to something that, with the work already begun by the automobile and motion picture, would do away with the simpler forms of entertainment for rural folk and would send Chautauqua to join the stock companies that stormed the boards of village opera houses in times not long gone by. In the rush for the radio studios I am sure the Yodelers and the player of the Musical Saw found a place, but I wonder what became of the elderly lecturer and the Signor and his Golden Harp.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Rift Widens

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMEWHERE in Texas, supposedly in the neighborhood of his home town, Uvalde, the bronzed and picturesque Vice-President of the United States, John Nance Garner, is communing with his admiring neighbors. During this early summer season, even in western Texas, no pleasanter vacation spot could be found. The friends are congenial, the fishing is excellent, and it is not true that a prophet is without honor even in his own country. But it is true, or at least it has never been proved untrue, that "he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day." That realization perhaps is the prompting which makes Uvalde, at the moment, the most desirable spot in which to sit and think, or just to sit.

There are convincing indications that the Vice-President indulged in plenty of thinking before he decided to leave Washington at a time when internecine strife is seriously threatening to weaken, if not actually to destroy, the President's long dictatorship over Congress. Mr. Garner is no amateur in the game of major politics. He is not effervescent or particularly eloquent as a platform or radio speaker. He is not easily persuaded, possibly because he is not imaginative or visionary. He is not prodigal with promises or overgenerous in bestowing rewards and punishments. He is, definitely, of the older school of elder statesmen, rich in experiences gained before the New Deal kindergarten annex had been imposed upon the dignified old halls of his alma mater.

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The extended voluntary furlough of a sailor from a ship or the continued absence, without leave, of a soldier from his headquarters, need not portend the mutiny of the ship's crew or the rout of the army sometime in the immediate future. But either of these would indicate insubordination, at least. Either would be regarded as somewhat disrespectful of those in command, whose authority perhaps had not previously been questioned.

But Mr. Garner's delinquency, it is discovered, cannot be regarded as an isolated case. Not answerable, as are those over whom he is supposed to preside, to the voters of a single state, he seems to regard himself as a free moral agent, answerable, if at all, to the people of the nation as a whole. More than this, and likewise more significant, he stands at this time of trial and testing in the affairs of his chief officer, in the homely role of "bell wether" of an increasingly large flock of alarmed but not stampeded followers. Uvalde, in the quiet of western Texas, is the sanctuary of a soldier who seeks solitude, and not the rallying place or the arena of dissenters and malcontents.

The center of atmospheric disturbance is Washington itself. The cloud, which at first seemed no larger than the proverbial "man's hand," has become dark and ominous. The waving of the magician's wand seems to have provoked contrary currents, and the tumult, heard in the far hinterlands and echoed on Capitol Hill, has convinced many even of those who did not care to listen to or heed the warning that all is not well.

* * *

It is said that among those who first became sensible to the popular revolt against the President's court-destroying plan was the Vice-President himself. Circumstantially verified report has it that he was almost instant in informing his Chief of the ominous reaction in the country and among those without whose undivided support the plan must fail. Apparently the decision of the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee to array itself in emphatic and statesmanship opposition to the proposed measure determined Mr. Garner's immediate course of personal and political strategy.

Openly sympathetic with the insubordination of their presiding officer are such Democratic Senators as King of Utah, Van Nuys of Indiana, McCarran of Nevada, Clark of Missouri, O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Gerry of Rhode Island, Burke of Nebraska, and others. These, with several among their less outspoken sympathizers, have been invited by President Roosevelt to attend a "three-day harmony conference" on Jefferson Island during the week of July 21.

It is significant, however regarded, that the President at no previous time since his first inauguration in 1933, and certainly at no time immediately following his spectacular victory in November, 1936, would have deemed it expedient, or necessary, to treat with his party members in Congress. And it is not intimated that "Uncle Jack" Garner will even be invited to contribute a note to the "harmonious" event.

The Wide Horizon

Austria Seeks a Policy

By R. H. Markham

VIENNA

AUSTRIAN Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's zigzag road between the "left" and "right" has become more crooked than ever. In fact it almost seems to have run out and Austria's master is seeking a new path, both in internal and external affairs.

Recent trends in world events have been unfavorable for the Schuschnigg regime. They are depriving it of its chief supports. Rome, for example, has been the chief champion and protector of the Austrian dictatorship. It was under Benito Mussolini's inspiration that the clericals here crushed the Socialists and thanks to his aid that they also suppressed the National Socialists. One may say that whatever independence Austria had was due to its dependence on Italy. Rivalries between Rome and Berlin made Vienna secure. But now those rivalries have given way to co-operation and the Austrian dictatorship is left defenseless. The Fascists and National Socialists, working together, threaten to dictate to the Austrian dictators.

Whither can the Chancellor turn for help? To Prague? But Czechoslovakia is very democratic, a close ally even of Soviet Russia. To Paris? But France also is democratic and "leftist." Can the Austrian regime, which for four years has provocatively condemned democracy and boasted that it is saving Austria from Liberalism appeal to democrats to save it from its Fascist allies?

The Austrian regime boasts that its internal and external policies are based on the Rome protocols, concluded with Signor Mussolini, and the friendship pact signed last July with Adolf Hitler. Now can it ask Léon Blum or Milan Hodza to save it?

* * *

That is difficult, but the Chancellor is a clever maneuverer. He has already made advances to the workers, and appeals for their support. He has dismissed a prominent National Socialist who was head of the metal workers' union and reserved this post for a former Socialist.

More recently the Chancellor created a moderate National Socialist department within his own state party. The tactics appear clear. It is more than troublesome to have the National Socialist efforts being conducted on an opposition basis. It would be much easier—at least so runs the theory—to control them from within the ranks of Schuschnigg's "Fatherland Front" itself.

A further indication that the Chancellor is taking as few chances as possible lies in the fact that he has organized a special guard within the Fatherland Front, similar to the Black Shirt battalion in Germany. Its special duties include the prevention of extreme National Socialist activity.

He is also allowing, perhaps encouraging, the press to write favorably about democracy. His papers have also become much milder in support of Francisco Franco, most of them openly taking the side of the Basques in the Spanish Civil War.

* * *

To hasten this tendency toward "Liberalism," a number of leaders of state Labor Unions, representing 70,000 organized workers, signed a petition to the Chancellor, in which they declared that the only way to make Austria's independence secure was to restore democracy and self-government.

It would be a mistake, however, to over-estimate the importance of this attempt to win the workers, for they are in no mood to strike an easy bargain. It was the present clerical regime that outlawed their party, confiscated their property and deprived the workers of all rights. From Chancellor Schuschnigg's dictatorial government the workers have experienced only humiliations.

Their wages have been reduced, the cost of living has gone up, their standards of life have sunk and their employers have been given almost unlimited power. So the workers will not make peace with the Chancellor unless he introduces a completely different policy. However, they will try to take advantage of his isolation.

This regime seized power as the champion of the Fascist system and as the irreconcilable foe of the organized Austrian worker; can it now introduce radical enough changes in its policies to win the support of those laborers?

Its foreign policy is equally uncertain. It sent the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Guido Schmidt, to London and Paris, and has exchanged many couriers with Prague. But a change of alliances would be exceedingly difficult. First, Budapest and Rome are opposed; secondly, German-feeling Austrians are opposed to an alliance with Germany's rivals against Germany, and thirdly, such a "flop" would intensify both National Socialist and Labor agitation in Austria. To withstand a combined Fascist-National Socialist opposition, supported by Berlin and Rome, the regime here would have to make a coalition with the workers and then it would become an entirely different regime. A "People's Front" government would come into being.

All of these developments would make a very uncertain situation. The Government will probably continue its zigzag course as the antagonistic group of foreign powers content themselves with keeping Austria out of each other's camps.